PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,993—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 10, 1897.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th May.
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	F. R. Dowell	21st May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5198	W. J. Nantes	28th „
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th „
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th „
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th „
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	2nd July.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th „
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5987	W. A. Wheeler	23rd „
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	30th „
B.L. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th „
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th „
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	27th „
B.L. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at Noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	1st June.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to Ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig	4,766	21st May 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 8, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	11th June.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on the 13th May, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 12th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 8th May, 1897.

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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

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S.S. Dco BALDUINO .... 27th May 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

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S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain M. J. Curnow, 3,221 Tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 13th instant.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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PURE WHOLESOME, RELIABLE.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S —WHISKIES—

		Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.	
HIGHLAND MALT	per dozen	28	0	31	8
OLD GLENLIVET	„	26	0	29	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	„	35	0	39	0

are sent to Messes and Clubs throughout India, and never fail to give entire SATISFACTION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

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THE ART OF TAKING A WIFE. Rs. 2-10.

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CONTENTS : Prologue.—Marriage in Modern Society.—Sexual Choice in Marriage—The art of choosing well.—Age and Health.—Physical Sympathy—Race and Nationality.—The Harmony of Feelings—Harmony of Thoughts.—The Financial Question in Marriage.—The Incidents and Accidents of Marriage.—Hell.—Purgatory.—Paradise.

The whole work is alive with literary tastes and the English publishers are to be sincerely congratulated and thanked for introducing so healthy an exposition to English readers. It cannot be questioned that the number of those readers will be legion."—*Sun.*

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(of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.)

BOMBAY DEPOT.

S.-W. MONSOON SEASON, 1897.

WATERPROOFS.

MEMBERS are informed that the NEW GENERAL STOCK of WATERPROOFS, &c., for the coming Season, have now arrived ; and Orders for same should be registered at once, as the supply is limited. Orders for the following in particular should be booked early :—

Officers' Regulation Cloaks, Black or Khaki Paramatta, Syces' or Servants' Capes, Waterproof Ground-Sheets, and Sheeting, Mail and Willesden Canvas, Riding and Driving Aprons, Monsoon Boots, (City K make), &c.

GENTLEMEN'S-DRESS.-

		Rs.	a.
DRESS SUITS	From	75	0
CLUB JACKETS	„	40	0
DRESS TIES	From per doz.	2	0
DRESS BOWS	„ „	2	8
DRESS GLOVES	From per pair	1	8
DRESS SOCKS	„ „	2	8
DRESS SHIRTS	Each	4	4

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

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REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, and LEPROSY are said to be incurable. The former has, however, frequently given way before KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE which has been for many years used by EMINENT MEDICAL MEN, PUBLIC OFFICIALS, and others, and which has obtained recognition throughout INDIA. It may be required at a MOMENT'S NOTICE, and should be kept ready at hand. A dose taken sufficiently early is almost magical in its effects.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

AN INDIAN HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

A Certain SPECIFIC against both CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA.

Price Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8 per Bottle. Special Quotations for Quantity.

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A REFINED PETROLEUM HAIR DRESSING

HYDROCARBINE is recognised as a perfect Dressing for weak and thin Hair, encouraging the growth and by a natural and gradual process restoring the Hair to its original strength and beauty.

It has the property of absolutely eradicating Scurf, Dandruff, &c., and imparting that beautiful silky appearance to the Hair so much admired.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

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FOR

LADIES

COMMEMORATIVE

OF

HER

MAJESTY'S

DIAMOND

JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OF

BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases

FROM RS. 40 TO RS. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

RS. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

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BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

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HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

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CAMPHORTAR — A powerful Disinfectant, Deodoriser, Air purifier, and a Mircrobe, Insect and Vermin Killer.

CAMPHORTAR — Is a volatile substance that fills the atmosphere of a room with a fragrant odour destructive to any disease germs in the air.

CAMPHORTAR — Is especially useful as a protection against Small-Pox, Influenza, Cholera, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Epidemics, and other Infectious Diseases. Per cake annas 4, per doz 2.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

BAHADUR CIGARS.

THE HEALTHIEST HOT WEATHER BEVERAGE IS MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE.

A WELL-KNOWN MEDICAL MAN has written "that there is no more healthy beverage, when the temperature is over 70° F. in any country, than PURE LIME JUICE."

LIME JUICE CORDIALS, JARGONELLE, CLOVE, PEPPERMINT, RASPBERRY, etc.
Pure Montserrat Lime Juice in Pints and Quarts.

BEYNON & CO,

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

MR. HURKISSONDAS NAROTUMDAS, a representative of the Fort and Harbour Ward having vacated his seat as a Councillor of the Municipal Corporation, there is a casual vacancy in the office under section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of section 22 (3) of the said Act hereby fix FRIDAY, the 28th May, 1897, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 7th May, 1897.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

ASSISTANT AUDITOR WANTED.

THE POST of ASSISTANT AUDITOR is VACANT. The commencing salary will be Rs. 500 and the maximum salary of the appointment is Rs. 600.

The appointment will be on probation for one year and thereafter an agreement of service for three years will be required.

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THE POST of DEPUTY AUDITOR of Construction Works Accounts is VACANT. The appointment is subject to six months' notice on either side. The works now on hand will provide employment for not less than three years. The commencing salary will be Rs. 600.

In both the above appointments Exchange Compensation if admissible under Government Rules will be paid, in accordance with those rules.

Applications should be sent to

THE AGENT,
Burma Railways, Rangoon.

ASQUITH & LORD, — APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

—TAILORS,
BREECHES—
—MAKERS,
SHIRT—
—MAKERS,
OUTFITTERS.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & W. CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY held this day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per whole Share and Rs. 5 per one-quarter share for the Half-Year ending 31st December, 1896, will be paid on and after MONDAY the 10 instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, New Markur's Building, No. 65-67 Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 8th May, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MANECKLAL CHAKOOJEE DOSA PORWAD GHOGHASIVANIA of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased. TEJKORBAI widow of CHAKOOJEE HURJEEWAN and mother of the said deceased, THAKER MAWJEE MADHOWJEE and SHA BHUKHANDAS BHANABHOY Executrix and Executors named in the said Will ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness: SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 1st Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

L. N. BANAJI.
This 1st day of April, 1897.
Messrs. MULJI & RAGHAVJI,
Petitioner's Attorney.

SUN LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

THE Assurance Policy suited to the present time is a Sun Endowment 15 years' term. It is under the Sun Life System, and the Bonuses are guaranteed by the OLD SUN OFFICE. This Policy is unsurpassed, and the premiums are moderate from the day of entry.

Accident Assurances are granted by this Company, affording substantial benefits and compensation for disablement.

The connections of this Company date from A.D 1710. Full particulars can be obtained.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,

DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS,
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
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Reserve Fund	$	6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA
SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000. and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.................. „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

NOTICES.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.

MONDAY, 10th May, 8-45 P.M.—Mr. J. Franklin's ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON EDISON'S GREAT PHONOGRAPH. Songs, Music, Speeches, etc., through Trumpet, audible in all parts of the house. OPEN TO ALL. Collection on behalf of Funds.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

(Bombay and Karachi Depots.)

MEMBERS are informed that, owing to the recent heavy FALL in EXCHANGE, the DISCOUNTS that can be taken off certain Listed Prices will again be 5 and 2½ per cent., in place of the 10 and 5 per cent. which have ruled since the 4th January last.

The new percentages will take effect upon all orders received in Bombay or Karachi on and after the 10th May.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held in the ALBERT HALL of the Institution, on MONDAY, the 10th May, at 5-15 P. M., to pass the Directors' Report and Audited Account and to transact such other business as may be brought forward. Members and Subscribers are cordially invited to attend.

M. B. COLAH, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 4th May, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February 1897.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Old Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1897, at 3-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th May to the 1st June, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th May, 1897.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Old Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1897, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th May to the 1st June, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th May, 1897.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (35) thirty-five per share (free of Income Tax) for the half-year ending 31st December, 1896, declared at the Twenty-fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1897, will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 1st May 1897, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 10th May, 1897, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P. M.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their dividend.

By Order,
DOSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 3rd May, 1897.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ONE COMPOUND Non-Condensing Engine 16 H. P. (nominal) by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies with Patent Automatic Governor and Feed Pump.
2. ONE BOILER 20 H. P. nominal for above Loco type.
3. ONE ROBEY'S FIXED ENGINE and Boiler (undertype) 10 H. P. nominal
4. ONE DYNAMO by Crompton compound wound, 100 Volts, 182 Amperes, speed 910 Revolutions for 300 16 c. p. lamps with spare Armature and Bearing Blocks.
5. ONE VICTORIA DYNAMO by Brush Electrical Engineering Co. for 200 16 c. p. lamps.
6. TWO DYNAMOS by Edison Electric Light Co.
7. One SODAWATER MACHINE by Davenport and Co., of London with Barnett and Fosters' Filling Machine for Codds' patent bottles with Syrup Pump.

For prices and further particulars, Apply The Secretary, Madras Club.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary.

INSURANCES.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA, C.I.E., (CHAIRMAN).
HON'BLE MR. ABDALLA M. DHARAMSI.
CHUBILDAS LALLOOBHOY, Esq.
D. GOSTLING, Esq.
E. F. ALLUM, Esq., (*ex-officio.*)

Intending Assurers are invited to COMPARE the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA" with those of any other Company.

SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES

OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Absolute Security.
New and Improved Tables.
Very Low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, World-wide and Indisputable.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy-holders.
Protection from liability of Partnership.
Surrender Values in cash or Free Policy.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.
Policy-holders can appoint their own Directors and thus have a voice in its Management. This concession is not allowed by any other Company.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,410
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,250 15,000	1	100 75	10 p.c.	143
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	62
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	610
Anglo-Indian	1,31[illegible]	...	100	Nil	52
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,550
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030xd
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	800
Goorla Mills	830	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,010
David Mill	1,400	50	500	dvdRs.30	555
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	550
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3[illegible]	700
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	770
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,515
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	510
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd.
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	235xd.
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	920
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	775
Khangaum Manfg Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	750
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	263
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	990xd.
Madras United	35.	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,100	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Maneckjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs100	2,450
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs 5	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,125
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs2.	400
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs52	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	910
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs6	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,550
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	800
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvdRs.20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	685
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	90
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	65
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,850
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,725
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,150
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	376
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	170
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	495
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,120
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	28½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	180
Broach City Press Co. Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	·25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	320
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	360
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	15	190
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	155
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	200	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,050

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Suguar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	—	620
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	60	...	120

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	26
Gold Leaf	"	25-15 Nom.
Petin, bar Gold, old	"	25-13
Do. do. new	"	25-14
Australia, bar Gold	"	25-11
Bombay bar Gold	"	25-12
Sovereigns	"	16
Do. Drazous	"	15-15
Silver 17	"	84-8
Do. 17½	"	84-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 4-43m., 5-28a. Low water, 10-48m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.

Port Canning Land and Improvement Company, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.

Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, annual meeting, 5-15 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Literary Society, Mr. J. Franklin's lecture on the Phonograph, 8-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Hydaspes entered, and the steamer Naseri left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Sheikh entered, and the steamer Bisagno left the dock on Saturday.

THEFT OF CASH.—Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Alli Mahomed, an old offender, was convicted of theft of Rs. 163, belonging to Hormusjee Rustomjee, a shopkeeper in the Fort, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the morgue, touching the death of Succaram, aged twenty-five years, a ship labourer, residing at Lohar Chawl. On Friday morning deceased and a number of labourers were engaged in discharging coal from the steamship Florida, then lying in the stream, and after finishing the discharging, commenced clearing the ship. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon deceased and other labourers were removing planks from the 'tween decks, when suddenly deceased fell into the feeder hatch. He was brought on to the upper deck, where he died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

MR. NARANJI DWARKADAS presided at an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, held on Saturday afternoon, at the mill premises, Tardeo.

The following report of the directors was presented:—Your directors beg to submit their report and audited accounts of the company made up for the year ending 31st December 1896. Inclusive of the balance of Rs. 212-11-10 brought forward from the last account, the total profit earned by the company during the year under report amounts to Rs. 58,330-13-10. Out of this an interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per whole and Rs. 5 per one quarter share was paid. This absorbed Rs. 22,000, and Rs. 25,000 have been carried to machinery deterioration fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,330-13-10. The directors recommend that Rs. 11,000 be tranferred from the reserve fund, and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per whole and Rs. 5 per one quarter share be paid. This will require Rs. 22,000 and leave a balance of Rs. 330-13-10 to be carried over to next year's account. Were it not for the unsatisfactory working of the existing Engines and other adverse circumstances, the result of the working of the Mill would have been more satisfactory. The new engines and boilers referred to in the last Report have arrived and are being erected. During the year under report, 1 finishing scutcher, 6 flat cards, 1 drawing frame, 1 slubbing frame, 5 rowing frames, 2 ring spinning frames, 1 dry ring doubling frame, and sundry other machinery were put up in your mill. The directors beg to express their deep sorrow at the sad death of their valued colleague, Mr. Cursundas Vulubhdass, who was the chairman of the board and the managing member of the Agents' firm. He had always the interests of the company at heart and conducted its affairs with conspicuous ability and success. Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas is now the director ex-officio of the company. The vacancy on the board has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Teizpal, which requires your confirmation. Two of your directors, Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimji and Goverdhandas Goculdas Teizpal, retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You are also requested to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per whole and Rs. 5 per quarter share was declared. Messrs. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tezpal and Lukhmidas Khimji who retired by rotation were re-elected directors, while Messrs Sorabji Shapurji and Chotalal Anundji were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

It was also resolved to place on record the meeting's sense of the very heavy loss sustained by the company by the death of the chairman of the board and managing member of the agents' firm, Mr. Cursondas Vulubhdas, who conducted the affairs of the company with conspicuous skill and success. The meeting also tendered their best thanks to the directors and particularly Messrs. Dwarkadas Vassanji and Company, the agents of the company for the zeal and ability with which they managed the affairs of the company.

The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction. Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Abdool Hoosein Samsoodin of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

Mahomedali Abdool Hossein Petitioner, vs. Aminaboo widow of Abdool Hoosein Samsoodin, and in the matter of the Probate and Administration Act V. of 1881.

In the above matter on the 5th instant Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth, solicitors for Mahomedali Abdool Hoosein Samsoodin, the eldest son of Abdool Hoosein Samsoodin, deceased, moved before Mr. Justice Candy upon an affidavit of the petitioner for an order for the appointment of Mr. C. A. Turner, Official Assignee, as administrator of the Estate and Effects of the deceased Abdool Hoosein Samsoodin, pending the hearing of the suit to arise on the caveat filed by Aminaboo, the widow of the deceased, such administration being limited to the collection and preservation of the property of the deceased and to giving discharges for debts due to the estate and to the collection of outstandings. Mr. Starling, on behalf of the said Aminaboo, opposed the application and after hearing counsels' arguments on both sides, his Lordship reserved his judgment to the 6th May, 1897, on which day his Lordship declined to make any order, but expressed his opinion that the petitioner Mahomedali Abdool Hoosein as the adult son of the said deceased should be given all facilities for managing the estate of the deceased pending the issue of Letters of Administration; and that the widow Aminaboo should not throw any obstacles in the way of his so managing the said estate, and his Lordship directed that if any difficulties should be thrown by and on behalf of the said Aminaboo in the way of the petitioner's management of the said estate, the petitioner should make a fresh application to him at once.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

A COMPLAINT has been made to the police that Vithal Baloo, a victoria driver, was severely assaulted by Ali Mahomed Gulam Hoosein at Churney Road. The accused went to the victoria driver and wanted to engage his cab. A dispute ensued about the fare followed by an altercation. From words they soon came to blows. The Mahomedan threw the victoriawalla down to the ground, mounted upon his chest, and gave him blows on his head with clenched fists, with the result that the gariwallah became unconscious. Other victoriawallas who witnessed the scuffle raised a cry, and a policeman came on the spot and removed Vithal to hospital, where he is lying in a precarious condition.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS LATE-SOWN GINGELLY OF 1896-97.

THE total area sown with this crop from 1st October to 31st March last, in the Government villages of the Presidency, amounts to 283,400 acres, or is more than 2½ times the area shown in the first report of late sowings, issued in December last. It exceeds the averages of the five and ten years preceding by 14 and 8·5 per cent., respectively, and also the area sown in the corresponding period in 1895-96 by 5 per cent. The excess is particularly marked in South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura, and Tinnevelly, and is generally attributed to seasonable rainfall. There is, however, a great falling off in the Circars and the Deccan, and this would have been still greater had it not been for damage by floods to the paddy crop in the deltas of the Godavari and the Kistna and the failure of the first crop. These two reasons added to the high price of gingelly led to an extension of second crop cultivation. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally fair; but the outturn for the whole Presidency is estimated at only about 8 annas, an average crop being valued at 16 annas.

THE Queen has been pleased to confer the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George upon Signor Paul Honore Vigliani, late Chief President of the Court of Cassation, Minister of State, and Senator of the Kingdom of Italy, for his services as arbitrator between Great Britain and Portugal as regards questions relative to the delimitation of their spheres of influence in South Africa.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples; Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

A NOTICE TO GIVE UP CUSTODY OF PROPERTY.

IN the matter of the estate of one Allibhoy Khushal, an argument of some interest took place before Mr. T. D. Frey, Acting District Judge of Ahmedabad, a few days ago. One Hirjee Madhowjee, a paternal uncle of the deceased Allibhoy Khushal, had applied *ex parte* to the then District Judge, Mr. McCorkell, under section XIX of 1841, that an inventory of the estate of the deceased be taken by the court, alleging that Mahomedbhoy Doongersey, a metha, and Hassumbhoy Nanji, a step maternal uncle of the deceased, were wasting, misusing, removing and concealing the property of the deceased. On this application, Mr. McCorkell passed an order ordering the Nazir to prepare an inventory and issued a notice against Mahomedbhoy Doongersey and Hassumbhoy Nanji, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be deprived of the custody of the property of the deceased, Mahomedbhoy Doongersey alleged that he held the property of the deceased under his will, and applied that the order for inventory be cancelled; whereupon a notice was issued, calling upon the applicant Hirjee, Madhowji to show cause why the order for inventory should not be set aside. Both the notices now came on for argument. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, and Mr. Sakalchand, appeared behalf of Mahomedbhoy Doongersey, Mr. Keshowlal appeared on behalf of Hassumbhoy Nanji, and Mr. Vrujrai on behalf of the applicant Hirji Madhowji.

Mr. Russell.—Your Honour must first be satisfied under section 3 of the Act that there are strong grounds for belief that my client has no lawful title. My client is one of the executors under the will of the deceased Allibhoy Khushal, and he has a perfect right to hold the property. The applicant has concealed from the court the fact of the will, and if that fact had been brought to the notice of the court, I am perfectly sure that the court would never have passed an order for taking an inventory, or called upon my client to show cause why he should not be deprived of the prossession of the property. My client Mahomedbhoy Doongersey has been in the service of the deceased for three generations, and the deceased says in his Will that he has perfect confidence in him, and that on account of his age, he has appointed four other respectable persons as co-executors. In the will the deceased has described his executors as trustworthy and has directed that they should take into their possession his moveable and immoveable property, and that he has specifically mentioned that he had no confidence in the applicant Hirji Madhowji. Williams on executors and the cases of Smith vs. Mills (1 Term Reports 480) and Hudson vs. Hudson (1 Atkins 461) are authorities for the proposition that the right of an executor to the estate of his testator is derived from the will, and that the same vests in him from the date of the death of the testator before probate is granted, and that his interest arises not from grant of probate but from the will. The executors have, however, already applied for probate of the will. The allegations about misuse and removal are vague, no particulars being given; they have been denied by my client. The taking of an inventory through the court would lower the reputation of the deceased and of my client.

The Court—Is that your only ground for objecting to the inventory being made?

Mr. Russell—No, your Honour. According to section 15 of the Act, as soon as the court is satisfied that the deceased has given legal directions for his property, the court must give effect thereto and cannot put the Act in opposition to such directions.

Mr. Keshowlal—My client is the maternal uncle of the minor Goolam Alli, a step brother of the deceased, and my client is anxious that his interests should be properly protected. My client has no objection to the inventory being made by the court and he is prepared to accept any arrangement which will insure the safety of the property.

Mr. Vrujrai—No cause is shown why the order for inventory should be set aside. No real harm can happen to the alleged executor if the inventory is made through the court. On the contrary, it will be for the benefit of the persons interested in the estate, who are minors, and for the alleged executors themselves. Two of the alleged executors only came forward to show cause.

Mr. Russell.—But two of the executors only have been cited. The others are not cited.

Mr. Vrujrai.—The learned counsel relies upon an alleged will. But we say that the will is a forgery. It is not genuine.

Mr. Russell.—No affidavit or any other evidence has been yet produced to enable the learned pleader to make that allegation.

Mr. Vrujrai.—We will do it at the proper time when we will resist the application for probate. The matter now under argument is an inventory. The property being ancestral, the deceased Allibhoy Khushal had no right to make any will. The alleged will is invalid.

The Court.—We are not at present concerned with the validity or invalidity of the will.

Mr. Vrujrai.—No, your Honour, but I mention that fact as bearing upon the question of genuineness of the will. If the will had been genuine, the deceased would not have made a disposition of his property contrary to law. The alleged executors are not residents of Dholera, they are indebted to the deceased, and they are not men of means, and as no particulars of the deceased property are given which fact throws more suspicions on the will, an inventory ought to be taken by the court.

Mr. Russell.—If the will is read through, it will be found that detailed particulars of the property have been given.

Mr. Vrujrai.—The immoveable properties which cannot be taken away are mentioned, but where are the particulars of the moveable properties, ornaments, ect.? We want an inventory to protect the moveable estate of the deceased against misappropriation. The alleged will has been concocted after the death of the deceased. It has not been produced as yet.

Mr. Russell.—I beg your pardon, it was produced with my client's affidavit of the 5th March 1897.

Mr. Vrujrai—Very well, but it was not referred to earlier.

Mr. Sakalchund.—It was. As soon as Mahomedbhoy Doongersey came to know of the order for inventory, he wired to me, stating that he was coming to Ahmedabad with the will of Allibhoy. That telegram is filed in the records of the court.

Mr. Russel stated in his reply: Act XIX. of 1841 is a very wide Act, giving extensive powers which ought not to be put in force unless in a clear case of necessity. It is a very old Act, and it has been dug up by the applicant to dishonour the deceased and my client. I am sure that, if the court did continue the order for inventory and deprived my client of the possession of the estate, my client would be asked, even if he came after many years in the witness box, whether he was not appointed one of the executors of the will of Allibhoy, and whether the court had not made an inventory of the estate of the deceased and deprived him of the custody of the estate. There has been enmity between the applicant and the deceased as shown in the affidavit made in my client's behalf, and the fact is borne out by the circumstance that, although the other side have not been able to produce a scintilla of evidence to throw suspicion on the will they allege it to be a forgery. The deceased died on the 3rd of February 1897; the executors filed application for probate on the 8th of March 1897, but the other side has not filed as yet any caveat. It is altogether false that the executors are not men of means; only one of them Hassumbhoy Nanji is indebted to the deceased, and that 100 in the sum of about Rs. 2,000, and with the exception of Hassumbhoy Nanji, all the other executors are residents of Dholera. I submit that the court must cancel the order for inventory.

His Honour, after recapitulating the facts, said:—During the hearing the applicant intimated that he did not press for the dispossession of the opponents. The only point then remaining for decision is whether an inventory should or should not be taken. The learned counsel for the opponents, relying on a will, alleged to have been executed by the deceased contends that any order for inventory is barred by Section 15 of the Act. I cannot, however, accept this plea as the mere framing of an inventory is not a proceeding which will put the Act in force in opposition to the directions of the will. Turning, however, to sections 3 and 4 of the Act, it will be noted that on receiving an application, the judge shall in the first place enquire whether there are strong reasons for believing that the party in possession has no lawful title, and that the applicant is really entitled. The Act then lays down steps which can be taken if the judge is satisfied of the existence of such strong grounds of belief, and distinctly stipulates that these steps shall not otherwise be taken. These words, in my opinion, govern the whole of the rest of the Act, and this court can do nothing under that Act unless it finds that the circumstances fulfil the conditions of Sec. 3. I have first, therefore, to see whether I have strong ground for believing that the opponents have no lawful title. I answer unhesitatingly that I see no such grounds. The opponents produce a will by which they are appointed executors, and there is certainly not a vestige of foundation for holding on the present record that that will is a forgery. I pronounce no opinion as to the genuineness or validity of this document. It is sufficient that there are at present no grounds for holding it to be a forgery. For the foregoing reasons, I cancel the order for the drawing up of an inventory. Costs throughout will be borne by the applicant.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 5th May 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	13,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 1st May 1897	842,600
Balance to be remitted from 2nd May 1897 to 31st March 1898	12,157,400

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO to 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

THE forty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on April 21, under the presidency of Mr. John Howard Gwyther.

The Manger (Mr. Thomas Forrest) having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: We are here once more to give an account of our stewardship. Before formally moving the adoption of the report, I desire to make a few observations upon the present condition of affairs in the East. Some of my friends in the Press and on the Stock Exchange charged me with undue pessimism in the remarks I ventured to make at the half-yearly meeting in October last. Well, gentlemen, I am afraid that they will be inclined to repeat their accusation, as I cannot take optimistic views whilst war is raging in the Levant with famine and pestilence in Asia, and hostile tariffs in America. The Japanese have recently declared for a gold standard, and this action will certainly not tend to enhance the value of silver, the probability of a falling exchange in China will render it more difficult for Lancashire to export increasingly and profitably to that country. Furthermore, the Chinese Government, which has now a considerable gold debt, will find the burden thereof more onerous, and the margin of unappropriated Customs revenue narrower and narrower. You have doubtless followed with painful interest the weekly reports of the famine and plague in India. It must be borne in mind that the same causes which hindered a sufficient harvest of cereals had also a pernicious effect upon the yield of other crops which are exported to foreign countries, so that the cultivaters had to face a twofold evil, no local food and no money to purchase bred elsewhere. The result in former days, before the advent of British rule, would have meant the death of millions, and I consider that we may justly point with national pride to the wise and unstinting labours of the Indian authorities in their successful endeavours to feed the starving multitudes. As you are aware, the Lord Mayor of London has initiated a benevolent fund supplemental to the efforts of the Government, and already half a million sterling has been collected, irrespective of local subscriptions in Lancashire and Scotland. I am sure, apart from the money benefit, that this voluntary benefaction will increase the belief in the minds of our Eastern fellow subjects, that British rule is beneficent as well as just and impartial. I may here mention that the directors, anticipating your cordial approval, have subscribed £500 towards the fund. (Applause.) Business in Bombay has been well-nigh at a stand still, the shrunken products destined for Europe have been ostracised or looked at askance by the Continent, and imports have found few buyers, as the plague has caused an exodus of the principal native dealers. I think that our European staff at that port deserve special commendation for the plucky way in which they have stuck to their posts, despite their harrowing surroundings. (Hear, hear.) If you would like to have some conception of the condition of Bombay during the past few months, I would counsel you to again peruse Harrison Ainsworth's "Old St. Pauls," or Defoe's "History of the Plague in London." In Calcutta we have had to face a most stringent money market, not merely costly, but even at the abnormal rates not easily procurable. I am glad to be able to report, however, that our customers have found us liberal lenders in a time of difficulty, and that we have also assisted others who came to us in their time of need. We will hope that the fortunate position in which we were placed will redound to our credit, and increase our already valuable connexion there. The balance-sheet requires no special reference, competition has been increasingly severe, trade has shrunken, and still, largely owing to an immunity from bad debts, we are able to recommend the usual dividend, with a substantial addition to the reserve fund. Our customers are contented and loyal, but we must ever keep vigilant watch over our connexions, and lessen our profits rather than allow our business to pass into the hands of our newer competitors, some of whom, mainly established for financial purposes, have entered upon commercial fields, as their expectations otherwise have proved illusory. Before sitting down I would call your attention to the last paragraph of the report. It is with great regret that we find ourselves unable to retain the services of our friend Mr. William Vanner, who has for so many years faithfully and intelligently filled the office of auditor. But we are fortunate in finding a gentleman of Mr. Magnus Mowat's experience willing to serve the shareholders if they so determine. He is the London partner of the well-known Bombay firm of Ritchie Steuart and Co., he was chairman of the Chamber of Commerce there, and also President of the Bank of Bombay. It is deemed fitting at the present juncture to propose that the remuneration of each auditor should be increased from £75 to £100, and, if we compare their present work with that which prevailed when the smaller sum was voted, we must acknowledge that they well deserve the small addition to their emoluments. Gentlemen, having made these few remarks, I will propose, "That the report now presented, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted." (Applause.)

Mr. William Paterson seconded the resolution, which was then put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman next moved, "That a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half year ended 31st December last be now declared, payable on and after 28th instant."

Mr. Emile Levita seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

The chairman proposed the re-election of Sir Henry Stewart Cunningham, K.C.I.E., as a director, which was seconded by Mr. Alexander P. Cameron and carried.

Sir James Lyle Mackay, K.C.I.E., the other director retiring by rotation was also re-elected, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

Mr. Robert Harvey proposed the re-election of Mr. Maurice Nelson Girdlestone as an auditor for the ensuing year.

The motion was seconded by Mr. B. Smyth, and carried.

Mr. Magnus Mowat was elected an auditor for the ensuing year in lieu of Mr. William Vanner retired, and the remuneration of each of the auditor was increased from £75 to £100 per annum, on the motion of Mr. Harvey, seconded by Mr. Smyth.

Mr. Mowat proposed a vote of thanks to the directors and staff for their management of the affairs of the Bank.

Mr. Harvey, in seconding the motion, drew special attention to the valuable services of the staff both at home and abroad. He thought they might confidently expect that the bank would maintain the distinguished position it now occupied under the able management of Mr. Forrest.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman: On behalf of myself, my colleagues, and the staff, I beg to tender you our best thanks.

The proceedings then terminated.

AN "INDIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to make use of your columns for the purpose of acquainting your many Civil Engineer readers with the following reply which I have just received, from the Secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, in reply to my enquiry whether the formation in India of a Society affiliated to the parent Institution would or would not be viewed in a favourable light by the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London.—Yours, &c.,

FRANCIS J. E. SPRING.

DEAR SIR,—I have now pleasure in communicating to you the view of the Council upon the questions put in your letter of the 1st January, relative to the proposed formation of an "Indian Society of Civil Engineers."

The Council would not view the formation of such a society, founded and conducted as a purely professional society in accordance with the views expressed in your letter, in an unfriendly light; but would rather welcome it as exhibiting professional activity and concord among those connected with the Institution who are resident in India.—I am, &c.,

J. H. S. TUDSBERY, Secretary.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 7.

Bradshaw, Lieut, 11th Bo I, off leave, from England.

MAY 8.

Welsh, Capt, Bo, 2nd Border Regt, on duty, from Quetta.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 7.

Holmes, Capt, Bengal, 2nd York Regt, on duty, from Ranikhet.
Maclean, Major, Bengal, Con Rangers, on duty, to Meerut.
Spencer, Surgn Capt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Jhansi.
Oldfield, 2 d Lt, Bengal, East Surrey Regt, on duty, to Jhansi.
Johnson, Lt, Bo, 1st R Fus, on duty, to Mhow.
Walker, Lt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, to Nasirabad.

MAY 8.

Hatch, Surg Lt Col, Bo, I M S, on leave, to England.
Anderson, Col, Punjab, R A, on leave, to England.
Ford, Capt, Punjab, R A, on leave, to England.
Payton, Capt, Punjab, 9th Lanc, on leave, to England.
Lamb, Major, Punjab, Sow L I, on duty, to Mian Mir.

"TRILBY" is having a very fair success in Germany, and the "Trilby" who is at present playing at Wiesbaden is an excellent actress and a very charming woman. Frau Rauch is the wife of the manager of the Residence Theatre at Wiesbaden, and has undoubted talent. Her acting of Trilby is admirable, and the rest of the company do their parts extremely well, especially Svengali and Little Billee, who, however, is unfortunately rather too muscular a specimen of humanity to represent Du Maurier's somewhat fragile hero.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co.'s Cotton Circular, dated Hongkong April 21, says:—Some very divergent elements have been in play in the market here during the past fortnight. Stocks of eligible parcels have been very much run down by sales and shipments to Shanghai, and the news of the damage to the American Cotton Crop by heavy floods of the Mississippi should make one think of very much higher rates. But, on the other hand, as reported by the Chinese, an embargo has been laid in Tonquin on Bombay Spinings on account of the sporadic germination of the plague there, and that goods from Bombay, unless quarantined for a fortnight or so on the out-skirts, have not been allowed to be freely imported by the French Government. This circumstance, in combination with the consideration on the part of dealers of present prices having been exceptionally high, has proved a deterrent to large transactions as not only the embargo affects exportations to Tonquin, but, the latter being on the high road to Yunan, exportations to that great consuming centre, it is feared, would also be more or less affected. These contending elements, so far as they have gone, have resulted, first, in a rise of dol. ½ to dol. 1 in medium and low-priced descriptions of all counts—superfine grades remaining as they were before, and, secondly, in transactions of about 6,250 bales during the past fortnight, including some 2,000 bales sold to arrive of Nos. 12 and 16 of Calcutta Spinnings. The scantiness of eligible stocks, as also the feeling that the Bombay mills will shortly work in full swing, have also been patent as a bar to some axtent to extensive commitments, though these considerations have not prevented transactions to a fair extent in Japanese No. 20 at dols. 100 to dols. 101. Sales comprise about:—

2,000 bales of No. 20 sold at dols. 94 to dols. 101 and dols. 102
750 " " " 16 " dols. 89 " dols. 100
1,000 " " " 12 " dols. 83 " dols. 91
2,550 " " " 10 " dols. 79 " dols. 93½

running down unsold stock—under short arrivals of 4,500 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 2,000 bales—to the very low figure of 4,800 bales consisting of:—

2,530 bales of No. 20 | 300 bales of No. 12
300 " 16 | 1,700 " 10

Exchange on India closes at Rs. 150 wire and Rs. 160½ post.

In Shanghai slackness ruled during the first part of the fortnight. Rates were higher by about Tls. 2 than those obtaining at the outports where stocks were said to be up to their full complement, and these elements were for a time a complete bar to any appreciable extent of transactions. Regular dealers, as well as speculators, were averse to enter the market under such conditions; holders, on the other hand, owing to short supplies and low exchange, did not find themselves in a position to make concessions. It was only on the former raising their ideas about a tael latter on, on the news of the damage to the American Cotton Crop, that transactions were possible, and the quietness was relieved by negotiations effected chiefly in No. 20 by Szechuen purchasers. They might have been increased to fairly good dimensions, but for the relative paucity of stock. They have but transpired in medium threads to the extent of 2,500 bales made up of

1,575 bales of No. 20 sold at Tls. 71·25 to 77
225 " 16 " 73 to 75·50
400 " 10 " 66 to 69

leaving unsold stocks at 6,000 bales. Japan has largely entered into competition and sales to a very fair extent in the absence of eligible Indian descriptions have been effected of No. 20 at an advance of about a tael. Exchange on India, as on the 16th instant, has been advised at Rs. 220½ wire and Rs. 221 post.

From Japan a firm market and higher rates by about dol. 1 have been advised. No. 20 has been sold at dols. 95 to dols. 96 and No. 16 at dols. 93.

MEMORIAL TO SIR JAMES BROWNE.

IT has been proposed by friends and admirers of the late Sir James Browne, who died at Quetta in June last, that a memorial be erected to commemorate his distinguished services to the Empire, as a soldier, engineer, and administrator, services which, in their variety and importance, marked a most unique career. By those, who had the good fortune to know him, his memory will ever be cherished. His varied talents, courage, and devotion to duty, his marked individuality, combined with personal kindness and sympathy with even the humblest of his followers, and his generous recognition of all efforts on the part of others, made him a conspicuous and influential power among all with whom he came in contact. In order that the memory of his work in that part of India where his services were most conspicuous, *viz.*, the N.-W. Frontier of India, should be fittingly recognised, it is proposed to erect a memorial. The form this memorial should assume will be decided by the Committee, on which the following have kindly consented to serve as members:—

President—Field Marshall Lord Roberts, V. C., G. C. B., etc. Members—The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, K. G., G. C. S. I., etc.; Hon. George W. Curzon; General Sir George S. White, V. C., G. C. S. I., etc.; Commander-in-Chief in India; General Sir Alexander Taylor, G. C. B.; General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K. C. B., etc.; Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, V. C., G. C. M., etc.; Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Clarke, G. C., M. G., etc.; Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Brownlow, G. C. B.; Lieutenant-General Sir Roberts Grant, K. C. B.; Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Sankey, K. C. B.; Lieutenant-General J. J. McLeod Innes, V. C.; Lieutenant-General H. A. Brownlow; Major-General Sir John Ardagh, K.C.I.E., C.B., etc.; Major-Genl. G. E. L. S. Sanford, C. B., C. S. I.; Major-General W. Galbraith, C. B.; Major-General R. C. Pemberton, C. S. I.; Major-General G. F. L. Marshall, C. I. E.; Brigadier-General Sir Bindon Blood, K. C. B.; Brigadier-General R. C. Hart, V. C., C. B.; Colonel H. F. Blair; Colonel T. T. Carter-Campbell; Colonel H. M. Vibart; Colonel W. Bisset, C. I. E.; with power to add to their numbers. Honorary Secretaries, Lieutenant-Colonel B. Scott, C. I. E., R. E., care of Messrs. Cox and Co., London; and Major G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R. E., Brompton Barracks, Chatham.

The following firms have kindly consented to receive subscriptions for the Memorial, *viz.*, Messrs. Cox and Co., 16 Charing Cross, London; Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Florida, Captain Donald Young, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Alboin, 649 tons, Captain W Ritchie, sailed on Saturday last for Tuticorin, in ballast.

THE s s St Oswald, 1,756 tons, Captain W Pugh, sailed, on Saturday last for Hamburg and Havre, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1 438 tons, Captain W N Hill, will sail to-day for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c. with a general cargo.

THE s s Ileafee, 372 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Mucalla and Sher, with a general cargo and Mr A Habib as cabin and 82 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line s s Ehrenfels, 1,687 tons, Captain A. Ziegenmeyer, sailed on Saturday last for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr. R. J. Britter and Dr. Hem as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant, from Karachi, (6th May), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Welsh, Mrs Sandberg, Miss Arnott, Mr C Leigh, Private O'Brien, and 47 deck.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi.
	Setos s	Jacobs	Zanzibar, April 28.
9	Culas s	Thomas	Bushire, April 30.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Grosvenor bq	Brebner	Mauritius.
8	Florida s	Young	Calcutta.
	Alboin s	Ritchie	Tuticorin.
	St. Oswald s	Pugh	Hamburg, &c.
	Kola s	Whitehead	Karachi.
	Ganges s	Creary	Aden.
	Naseri s	Miller	Jeddah, &c.
	Bisagno s	Mancini	China, &c.
9	Ehrenfels s	Ziegenmeyer	Hamburg, &c.
	Ileafee s	Nacoda	Maculla.

The steamer Chupra, Captain Hill, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Caledonia, for London.
" Dwarka, for Karachi, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Caledonia s, 3529, Andrews
Arabia s, 2331, Read
Sheikh s, 2823, Nash
Algoa s, 1897, Fraser
Deepdale s, 1657, Peck
St Oswald s, 1782, Pugh
Ehrenfels s, 1668, Ziegenmeyer
Langbank s, 2966, Rout
Heronspool s, 1869, Smith
Idar s, 2595, Jennings
Baron Ardrossan s, 1825, McNeill
Hydaspes s, 1912,

Ravenna s, 2096, Denny
Rosetta s, 2039, Tillard
Idzumi Maru s, 1909, Curnow
Bedouin s, 2315, Godwin
Florida s, 2050, Young
Clan Macneil s, 1591, Price
Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale)
Boadicea sp, 1824, Briggs
Cumberland sp, 1740, Irving
Kistna sp, 2149, Smith
Clavorhill s, 1839, Nigley
Kurrachee s, 2317, Robertson

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Canning, Rose
R I M S Investigator, Oldham
R I M S Nancowry, Beauchamp
R I M S Minto, Baugh
H M S Assaye, Rowland

H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M S Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge
H M S Magdala
H M S Plassy, Prance
I G P F Margarita, Baker

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF MAY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·647	N	3	96·7	67·1	47	...	3·29	−0·73
Sirsa	29·645	Calm	7	103·3	69·3	23	..	1·68	−0·58
Delhi	29·636	NW	7	105·2	82·5	21	..	1·26	−1·87
Agra	29·632	NW	9	107·5	85·2	32	...	1·37	−0·17
Cawnpore	29·585	WNW	9	110·5	90·4	31	..	2·51	...
Allahabad	29·580	WNW	12	111·1	85·2	20	..	1·26	−0·83
Jhansi	29·652	NW	5	110·2	91·2	21	...	3·01	+1·32
Jacobabad	29·673	Calm	5	107·4	73·1	27	..	0·00	−0·72
Karachi	29·751	WSW	11	81·2	79·0	81	...	0·27	−1·77
Jeypore	29·706	NW	11	104·4	75·5	37	...	1·48	−0·25
Ajmere	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...
Deesa	29·758	W	11	104·5	79·0	60	..	1·51	+0·96
Ahmedabad	29·798	SW	5	104·2	77·0	63	..	0·91	...
Bhuj	29·776	WSW	2	100·2	73·9	6	..	2·31	+1·38
Rajkot	29·802	WNW	15	105·4	73·5	71	—	1·89	+1·30
Ghadechi	29·804	NW	14	108·2	75·3	78	..	0·03	...
Veraval	29·817	W	10	86·1	78·8	78	...	3·70	...
Neemuch	29·739	WSW	9	107·8	80·6	73	...	2·02	+0·90
Indore	29·739	NW	8	106·3	78·4	37	...	0·65	−0·47
Saugor	29·668	WNW	6	103·5	80·6	57	..	3·23	+0·62
Jubbulpore	29·676	WSW	4	106·5	78·1	30	..	4·07	+2·16
Hoshangabad	29·721	SSW	6	108·4	79·1	14	...	1·53	−0·62
Khandwa	29·753	NW	14	104·2	82·1	34	...	1·13	−0·35
Raipur	29·612	NNW	8	112·5	84·0	14	...	5·09	+2·27
Nagpur	29·675	NNW	16	113·2	80·1	25	..	2·27	−1·07
Amraoti	29·719	WNW	11	108·5	76·3	47	...	4·06	+1·46
Akola	29·714	WNW	11	108·5	79·2	52	...	1·35	−1·67
Surat	29·802	S	9	95·2	79·1	72	...	0·79	+0·53
Malegaon	29·782	WNW	15	105·8	74·1	44	...	0·45	−0·90
Bombay	29·814	N	8	90·5	80·2	65	...	0·51	−0·39
Poona	29·804	W	17	101·0	69·4	54	..	1·12	−0·95
Ahmednagar	29·766	NNW	11	103·2	67·5	49	...	2·17	...
Aurangabad	29·757	NW	5	105·5	72·2	43	...	0·55	..
Sholapur	29·711	NW	13	108·3	76·0	35	...	6·85	+3·02
Ratnagiri	29·791	NNW	9	90·9	79·8	67	...	0·24	−0·64
Belgaum	29·735	Calm	21	97·2	68·5	33	...	3·45	−1·22
Goa	29·794	NNW	18	89·4	81·4	7	...	0·05	...
Karwar	29·800	NW	12	89·6	80·5	68	...	0·40	−2·78
Mangalore	29·805	WNW	6	91·5	82·9	68	...	5·00	−0·12
Calicut	29·792	NNW	21	92·3	81·9	79	...	15·04	+4·45
Cochin	29·788	NW	11	92·2	83·6	79	...	20·54	+2·48
Bangalore	29·733	WNW	10	96·8	76·5	57	...	6·82	−0·04
Secunderabad	29·69	NW	10	109·8	82·2	25	...	2·75	−1·54
Masulipatam	29·695	SSE	10	104·2	85·0	95	...	11·99	+3·19
Bellary	29·724	NW	11	106·7	82·4	34	..	2·83	−0·76
Cuddapah	29·678	NW	10	111·8	91·0	47	...	5·19	−1·23
Madras	29·696	S	10	104·4	85·5	70	..	51·25	+19·77
Coimbatore	29·757	SW	3	96·9	76·5	78	...	9·13	+0·74
Trichinopoly	29·732	W	5	104·6	81·7	65	...	20·52	+8·61
Negapatam	29·709	S	10	105·4	80·7	65	...	47·75	+16·27
Colombo	29·799	WSW	16	90·0	84·5	79	...	52·54	+7·53
Aden	29·789	SW	8	98·3	85·2	73	..	0·07	−3·07

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and at Agra, Jhansi, Rajkote Ghadechi, Nagpur, Masulipatam and Colombo, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in North-West Provinces, and highest on and off the West Coast from Veraval southwards as far as Cochin. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Ahmednagar, 18 at Secunderabad and Colombo, and 16 at Rajkot and Nagpur. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Raipur, Allahabad, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam, and the minimum in large to very large excess at Cuddapah, Bellary, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Cochin, Neemuch, Jhansi and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Nagpur and the lowest 67° at Lahore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies ~~are cloudy to overcast on~~ the Malbar Coast and at Veeraval, Neemuch, Masulipatam and Colombo. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. Pressure is abnormally in slight excess in Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar and Gujrat, and moderate to fresh northerly winds are likely to blow along the coast from Dwarka to Karwar. Conditions are slightly favourable for local rain with thunderstorms on the Malbar Coast. Yesterday the pressure difference between Colombo and Seychelles was considerable and indicates the probability of strong squally winds over the sea lying between the two places. At Colombo the wind has again shifted to west-south-west and is blowing fresh to strong. The sea is rough, and as the sky is overcast there is some probability of rain at or about Colombo. Yesterday's telegram from Seychelles state "barometer 29·910", an overcast sky and moderate gentle south-east trades.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 8.

Saturday: Pressure has been steady in the west and south-west of the Peninsula, and risen elsewhere. Low pressures are now shown over North Behar and the pressure differences are large between this low pressure area and the Bombay and Tenasserim coasts. Strong hot north-westerly winds hence prevail down the Gangetic plain and over central parts of the country, and strong southerly winds over the Bay. There has apparently been a burst of monsoon weather in Tennasserim where heavy rain and low temperature prevail. The mean temperature has fallen in North-West India, but has been nearly steady elsewhere. The heat is generally excessive, except in the Punjab, Rajputana, Tenasserim, Assam, and East Bengal the greatest excess being in the Gangetic plain, and West Bengal. The highest maxima are 114° at Khammamet and 113° at Nagpur and Chanda. Rain has fallen in parts of Burma, Assam, east and north of Bengal, and at one or two places in North-West Himalayas. Savoy reports five, Naraygunj two, and Sibsagar one inch; these are the largest amounts.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 6th May, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·793
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	72·7
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day) ... degrees	90·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·9
General Directions of wind *	W, WNW, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * ... miles	213

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THOSE who are interested in the coming monsoon—and who is not?—must have studied with much attention, the *Pioneer* thinks, the reports of the late snowfall in the Himalaya region, and they will now follow equally closely the telegrams from the Seychelles which disclose, to some extent, what is passing in the ocean area whence our rains come. As to the land surface, our meteorologists must await further reports showing the state of the snows about the middle of this month before they can estimate the chances of a late cold wave, with its accompaniment of a barrier of high pressure barometrically, checking the sweep of the monsoon currents into Upper India. If the snow-line on the great ranges is lower than usual this month, this barrier may extend further into the plains than it would under normal condition, but a great heat in May and early June may serve as a counteracting agency. As to the ocean area, it is something to know that the Trade winds are blowing a little stronger than is generally the case at this time of year, though the barometer at the Seychelles stands slightly lower. If the daily telegrams continue to show that the Trades go on increasing in strength we may look for reports of early rain at Ceylon and for a good monsoon current at least to begin with. What the country wants this year is steady and well distributed rain, not heavy fall over certain zones with long breaks between. Until the cyclonic storms begin their work in June and July it will be impossible to say what their course will be. Last year they passed across the Peninsula further to the southward than usual and thus Upper India was deprived of much of its rain. These storms have a tendency to follow the track marked out by the first one or two, and we trust this will be well to the north, for Behar, Oudh, the North-West Provinces, the northern parts of the Central Provinces and Central India, and the Punjab all need a favourable monsoon to wipe out the disastrous effects of famine.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MANGOES! AFOOS MANGOES! Rs. 3 and PYRES, Rs. 2 per dozen, delivered in Bombay. Up-country orders also executed. TUKINA, Bazar Supplier, at Khara Kua, Bombay.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality, Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, who carry the day in every contest.

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PILES CURED permanently, positively and speedily by Beetson's American Salve. No pain, No burning. Instant relief. Price Rs. 3—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevie.

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"LINSEED COMPOUND", Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERT (Champion), 1896.

KLINX.—New white Inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, etc.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twines KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 8.

AN advance of ⅛ per cent. brought the price of Consols in London yesterday to 112 7-8. Rupee Securities and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged at £63 5-16 and 118, respectively; but French Rentes were ⅛ per cent. higher at 103⅛, while Paris Exchange on London was again quoted at 25·11 fcs Exchange on India at 3 days' sight was 1s. 2 19-32d. Bar Silver declined 3-16d. per oz. to 27 3-16d. per oz., and in New York ⅛ cent to 60⅛ cents, with Exchange on London still at 4·87⅛ dollars. About £50,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £54-10s The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £70,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold, both to this port.

To-day Consols further advanced 1-8 per cent. to 113. The other financial quotations, including the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, were unaltered; but Bar silver was 1-16d. less at 27⅛d. per oz., and in New York the price of the metal and Exchange on London remained at 60⅛ cents per oz. and 4·87½ dollars, respectively. Discount on Indian Bank Bills at 6 months' sight stood at 1½ per cent.

For Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed 39⅜s. per 416lbs. was quoted yesterday, May-June shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, tone of the market quiet; for Brown Rapeseed, 36⅛s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Amsterdam, business done via the Canal, market quiet.

Guzerat yellow Rapeseed was quoted to-day at 41⅛s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firm; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 39⅜s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, tone of the market firm; Linseed at 34⅛s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market quiet.

In Spot prices of Cotton there was no change in Liverpool yesterday, but American Arrivals declined 1-32d. in the nearest and the most distant positions, and ½d. in the other positions, quotations being 4¼d. for May delivery, 4 1-32d. for August-September, and 3 57-64d. for September-October. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, inclusive of 100 bales East Indians, and the Imports, 3,000 bales. The market closed easier in feeling, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market closed firm.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 50,000 bales, or 23,000 bales less than in the preceding week at 73,000 bales. The amount forwarded to Consumers was 3,000 bales less in the same comparison, at 67,000 bales; but the week's Imports were greater by 16,000 bales, at 45,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased by 30,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,176,000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady to-day, Surats quiet, and Arrivals steady. The Sales during the day were 6,000 bales; and the Imports, 5,000 bales. American Arrivals recovered to 4 5-32d. for May delivery, and 3 15-16d. for September-October; but Spot prices were as before. The Manchester market was firm.

The price of Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent higher in New York yesterday at 7 11-16 cents per lb., and Futures for August 4 points more at 7·41 cents, and for December 5 points at 6·91 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales compared with 7,000 bales last year and 7,000 bales the year before.

A further advance took place to-day in Spot prices of Cotton in New York, Ready Mid.-Uplands being quoted another 1-16 cent higher, at 7 3-4 cents per lb.; August Futures 7 points, at 7·48 cents; and December Futures 4 points, at 6·95 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 3,000 bales, going against 5,000 bales in 1896, and 9,000 bales in 1895. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 8,080,000 bales, compared with 8,040,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Locally the enquiry for this staple has been small to-day, and very little has been done on shippers' account. Prices remain unchanged, but dealers are firm, and look for higher rates. In forward Cotton there are buyers of "Good" Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 215 per candy, and "Fully Good" Bengals at Rs. 170, but sellers ask Re. 1 more.

WHEAT and SEEDS are very quiet, with little or nothing doing and prices unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	8,198	bales.
Wheat	2,951	cwts.
Linseed	3,403	"
Rapeseed	11,811	"
Gingellyseed	834	"
Poppyseed	6,859	"
Castorseed	3,101	"
Rice	10,913	"

FREIGHTS.—Nothing fresh to report, to-day.

EXCHANGE opened this morning quiet but steady at 1s. 2 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 2¾d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank Paper was sold at the rate, but there were only a few Merchants' Bills offering, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-8d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·54½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a quiet market, and quotations, which opened at 103 5-8 for Money and 103 15-16 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, closed at the same level, with 97½ quoted for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—To-day there has been an advance of Rs. 70 in Khandesh, and Rs. 20 in Mazagon; Rs. 50 in East India Press, Rs. 20 in New Berar, Rs. 5 in Mofussil Co., and Rs. 2½ in Tapti Valley Railway; while, on the other hand, New Great Eastern have declined Rs. 55, Jivraj Balloo Rs. 30, Manockjee Petit Rs. 20, Bombay Cotton Rs. 10, and Mercantile Rs. 5.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 16-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-16
Bar Silver	27 13-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	50,000	bales.
" " Surats	1,100	"
" Imports of cotton	45,000	"
" " Surats	4,000	"
" Stock of cotton	1,176,000	"
" " Surats	20,000	"

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sheik s—202 bales wool, Ally Mahomed Lutiff; 19 bales wool M Dwarkadas; 2,010 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey; 75 bales wool, S Jan Mahomed; 104 bales wool, Tyeb Hajee; 313 bales goat hair, Graham and Co.

Arabia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—6⅔ cwt ivory, Ebram Passaya and Co.

Caledonia s—500 cwt olibanum, A Chagla and Co; 2,001 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 235 cwt gum, 13 cwt buffalo horns, M Mahomed and Co; 26 cwt aloe, F Cooverjee; 20 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—2,000 cwt mussoor, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

St Oswald s—1 pot rosa oil, M Dhunjeebhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sheikh s—4,002 cwt rapeseed, Issac Wright and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

St Oswald s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Idar s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baron Ardrossan s—220 bales cotton, John Fachiri; 440 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Baron Ardrossan s—1,200 bales cotton, John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Idzumi Maru s—101 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 125 bales twist, 112 cwts sharkfins, and 12 cwt fishmaws, C Ebram and Co; 31 1-4 cwt cloves, F M Chinoy; 150 bales twist, M Byramjee.

Rosetta s—25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 147 cases opium, P and O Company; 1 parcel real pearls, E Noordin and Co; 200 bales twist, P F Talati; 1,000 lbs butter, The Prince of Wales Dairy Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Idzumi Maru s—25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mill Co.

Rosetta s—20 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Hydaspes s—200 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Idzumi Maru s—700 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

Hydaspes s—1,100 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nawab s—56 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BATLIWALA—May 9, at 7 p.m., at her residence in the Fort, Bai Maneckbai, daughter of the late Mr. Shapurji Dhunjibhoy Batliwala. Funeral this (Monday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARUE—April 26, at Kasauli, the wife of F. W. Carue, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, of a son.

THORPE—April 23, at Mussoorie, the wife of G. F. Thorpe, Bengal Pilot Service, of a son.

WILKINSON—April 30, at the Sanitarium, Darjeeling, the wife of H. L. S. Avton Wilkinson, Resident Engineer, B. and N.-W. Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEATSON—JOHNSON—April 28, at Khandwa, C. P., in Saint Catherine's Church, Herbert Ross Beatson, C. P. Police, to May Octavia Johnson, eldest daughter of J. Johnson, Esq., Traffic Inspector, G. I. P. Ry., Khandwa.

GAIT—STEPHEN—April 29, at all Saints, Shillong, by the Rev. G. M. Davies, M. A., Edward Albert Gait, I. C. S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, son of J. J. Gait, Esq., Brockley, to Christian Maud, daughter of Surgeon-Colonel Stephen, Principal Medical Officer, Assam.

SHUTTLEWORTH—WINSHIP—April 19, at St. Thomas' Church, Dhera Dun, by the Rev. T. M. M. Griffith, Arthur E. O. Shuttleworth, Bengal Police, eldest son of Edward Inglis Shuttleworth, late Bengal Police, to Annie Mary Winship, daughter of the late Major H. E. Read, I. S. C., and widow of the late J. W. Winship.

DEATHS.

HARDING—May 4, at Etah, N.-W. P., of diphtheria, Margaret Amelia, the beloved child of Henry Walter and Jane Harding, aged 10.

JOHANNES—April 30, at Madras, Mathew Avock Johannes, Merchant, late Johannes Brothers, aged 73.

MARSH—May 5, at Bangalore, Kenneth Wilson, infant son of the Rev. C. R. Marsh, American Baptist Telugu Mission, and Catherine Marsh, aged 4 months and 3 days.

MASON—May 3, at St. Thome, of fever, Helen Olivia, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Boardman Mason, aged 33 years and 11 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1897.

PREOCCUPIED as we are with famine in India and plague in the Bombay Presidency, the fact that there is a famine in Upper Burma has well-nigh escaped attention. It is not on a very large scale it is true; the number on relief-works does not run to millions, and there has been no famine mortality. But there has been a failure of crops, severe or partial, in nine districts, extending over a wide area; and three of the most affected, covering 10,000 square miles, which are peopled by nearly 400,000 souls, the suffering has been severe. Taking the whole region, the early and late crops of all kinds, rice, cotton, jowari, sesamum, the yield of the palm-trees, were last year only one-third of the average output, and in some places less. Mr. H. Fielding contributes to the current number of *Blackwood* an interesting paper on the famine and scarcity in Upper Burma The subject deserves the more attention, seeing that the failure of crops was not due, as in India, to an exceptional deficiency of the ordinary rainfall in one or two seasons, but rather to an accentuation of a tendency long since discerned of the rainfall to diminish, and the consequent dessication of the country. Mr. Fielding points out that the famine and scarcity are entirely confined to the Upper Province, annexed in 1885, when a British force occupied Mandalay, and Theebaw was deposed. Lower Burma is quite free, and will always be free, from any visitation of the kind, for its geographical position secures it a quite exceptional share of the South-West monsoon which pours down from a hundred to two hundred inches of rain on the Provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim and the Delta of the Irrawaddi from May till September. The rivers add their quota of moisture, rising and overflowing their banks. The saturated soil gives three rice crops a year without effort. The last crop of 1896 was unusually large, leaving a margin of 1,800,000 tons for exportation to India and Europe, after supplying local requirements. Strange to say, this magnificent supply of cheap food-stuff was vainly offered for sale in the early months of this year in Calcutta and Bombay at rates lower than those of the previous season and found no purchasers. Buniahs and other corn dealers had bought up the existing stock of food grains in India at a high figure to hold for famine rates, and they were unwilling to risk loss by the introduction of cheap rice. Having command of the market, they effectually boycotted the proffered supply from Burma.

The rain zone which ensures Lower Burma against the possibility of famine, ceases about 150 miles north of Rangoon, the dividing line between Upper and Lower Burma—drawn by Lord Dalhousie with unerring instinct when marking off on the maps the part of the Burman Empire worth annexing from that which would be unprofitable—defines the end of the rain zone and the beginning of the arid, which has a rainfall varying from eighteen inches to twenty-eight or thirty. For 400 miles north this comparatively rainless region extends, bounded on the east by the distant hills of the Shan country, and on the west by the Chin Hills. The Irrawaddy, fed by the snows of far Tibet, rolls down its mighty volume from north to south. It has cut for itself a channel varying in width from two to six or eight miles, some forty feet below the general level of the ground. So that except in some limited areas, irrigation all the year round would only be practicable by costly pumping apparatus. When the snows melt on the Thibetan plateau, the river rises forty feet until it overflows its banks—where they are not steep. Mr. Fielding notes that last year the river did not rise as high as usual, and therefore the areas that ordinarily benefit by irrigation were deprived of that resource, at the time when the rains in great part failed. There is evidence that in former ages Upper Burma had a larger rainfall and was a much more fertile and fruitful land than it has been in recent years. The great deserted capital of Pagan is now surrounded by deserts, except where the Irrawady flows past at a little distance. All over the region that is now sterile, wherever there is clay, the ground has been levelled and embarked for rice cultivation. The villagers say that these fields yield good crops when there is rain, but that is now only once or twice in a life-time. Their fathers got crops every second year. It is imposible that these fields could have obtained water from the Irrawady; they must have depended on the rainfall. It was only in King Theebaw's time, according to the villagers, that rain began to fail. They imagine that except the famine time of 1856-57, there was no failure of rains or scarcity when King Theebaw's father, King Mindoon, was on the throne. In this they are certainly mistaken. One of the reasons which influenced Lord Dalhousie in annexing Lower Burma and refraining from taking that course with Upper Burma was that the latter was not self-supporting and derived its food supply from the Lower Provinces.

It has been the practice for generations for the inhabitants of Upper Burma to float down the Irrawaddy with the strong current on rafts or in light canoes, to reap the harvests in Lower Burma, and return with the proceeds to their own country. By degrees these migratory Burmans absorbed and replaced the Salaing population of the Lower Provinces which were originally Burman only by conquest. Mr. Fielding remarks that during the first few years after the British conquest there was a sufficient rainfall, but that the country was so disturbed by the movement of dacoits and of punitive columns that the villagers did not cultivate their fields from fear of what might happen. When the time of drought returned in 1890 they had no reserves, and there was a deficiency in the crops. In the year 1891, the crops were still shorter, and in the following year there was severe scarcity, just short of famine. This was followed in 1893 by a slight improvement, with a return to deficiency of rain and crops in 1894-95, when remissions of revenue became necessary. In 1896, the early rain almost totally failed; there were no March and April showers, which ordinarily prepare the earth for ploughing. At the end of May, after an intensely hot season, when the ground was like iron, the wells lower than ever had been seen, the rain descended in torrents, ceasing in the middle of June. There was no more rain till the middle of October. The ground was baked as in the hot weather. The young crops that had sprouted were burnt up, the lower leaves of palms turned yellow, and the grass died. For two days in the middle of October there was heavy rain, and no more for the rest of the year. As has been already said, the area of land south of Mandalay as far as Minbu, inundated in ordinary years by the Irrawaddy, was not covered, and no rice could be grown. The disappointment of the population, whose drooping spirits were raised by clouds and thunderstorms in November, turned to despair. They realised the famine was at hand. The Government started an extension of a branch, 56 miles in length, of the Burma State Railway, as a famine work. The usual labour rates in the neighbourhood are three annas a day with food and cheroots, the latter being indispensable to the Burman, man or woman. The famine rate is two and a-half annas for a man, sufficient to buy at market rate one pound eight ounces of rice, with salt, ghee, and condiments, with half-an-anna for cooking. The woman receives two and a-quarter annas, sufficient to buy one pound four ounces of rice with extras. A mother receives a pice extra for a child in arms; children able to work get half the pay of an adult. Mr. Fielding was greatly struck with the extraordinary kindness of famine gangs towards women with two or three children and an infant in arms. Such an addition to their number is a heavy burden, for the woman cannot perform half her task, and her ration and those for the children are not sufficient, and have to be supplemented from their share. They have also to complete her task as well as their own; yet in no single instance has the presence of a woman with encumbrances been objected to in the slightest degree. The charity of the Burman is genuine. While on the famine work they contribute food from their share to support the monks who teach in the schools. The schools are thus kept going in the worst of times. Those gentle Buddhists whose creed reconciles them to death as the solace and reward of the evils of life, have much charm and many excellent qualities. It would be sad indeed if the growing dessication of their country should compel them to choose between migration and perpetually recurring famine.

AFTER somewhat unnecessary delay, the finding of the Court Martial respecting the loss of the Warren Hastings has now been published in the "Gazette of India." The document throws little, if any, fresh light upon the grounds that led the Court to find Commander Holland guilty of negligently and by default losing the vessel. Anyone who studies the report in this connection will discover no more to enlighten him than a repetition of the charges, and a bare statement of the finding of the Court upon them. It is the exception rather than the rule for courts-martial to give the reasons for their decisions, and it seems that it has not been considered advisable to depart from the customary practice in this case. In justification of this silence it may be said that the trial is one presenting technical points on which experts alone are competent to form an opinion. However this may be, it is clear that the popular opinion, derived from reading the newspaper reports of the trial, differs but little from that of his Excellency the Viceroy and his expert advisers. There were two courses which it was competent for the commander of the Warren Hastings to take on the fateful night when the ship went down—one to the north and the other to the south of the Island of Reunion, the former being the most frequented and the one recommended in the Sailing Directions. Commander Holland decided, however, to take the southern course, both because it was the most direct one and because the current was very unfavourable for the other route. He believed that safety lay in deviation from the ordinary practice. Unfortunately a most unusual combination of circumstances—an unexpectedly adverse current, heavy weather with fog and mist, and volcanic disturbances on land, which may have affected the compasses—led to the accident which culminated in the loss of the ship. Public opinion has been well nigh unanimous since the details of the disaster were known that the worst that can be said of Commander Holland's is that he committed an error of judgment in taking the southern course. It is one which probably each member of the Court would have committed had they been in his place. The fact that the finding of the Court has been changed at headquarters from a severe reprimand to a "reprimand," and that Lieutenants Waker and Windham have been acquitted, may be regarded as presumptive evidence that this is the view taken by the Viceroy and his advisers.

The sentence, though it means a great deal to an officer with his professional reputation at stake, is the lightest which could possibly be inflicted consistently with the verdict of "guilty." The Commander has the satisfaction of knowing that not only by popular opinion, but also by the highest authority in the land, he is acclaimed, not as a naval officer in whom no confidence can be placed, but as a hero. If ever a man made amends by his subsequent conduct for an error of judgment which had disastrous consequences it was Commander Holland, to whose presence of mind and seamanship in the hour of calamity the saving of the lives of the passengers and crew is mainly due. To this fact the Queen's representative gives unstinted and deserved recognition. The report immediately after commuting the sentence to one of reprimand, places on record the Viceroy's sense of "the excellent conduct of Commander Holland and of the officers and crew of the Warren Hastings after the striking of vessel." In the words of the notification "The coolness and judgment displayed by the Commander of vessel and perfect discipline and courage of officers and men under circumstances of the most trying nature are worthy of high praise, as also the admirable conduct of troops, whose discipline stood the extreme test of inaction in the face of imminent danger." Similar praise has already been bestowed by the authorities at home, and the personal valour of many officers and men has been rewarded by the grant of medals by the Royal Humane Society. That British naval history presents few scenes in which the heroism displayed on the Warren Hastings on that fateful night has been surpassed is a great thing to say, but it is no exaggeration of actual fact. Displays of British pluck and daring always go home to the hearts of the people, and it is therefore not surprising that the public were disappointed when they found that the acquittal of Lieutenants Walker and Windham had not been accompanied by the acquittal of the Commander of the vessel. The finding of the Court-martial as revised by the Viceroy just stops short of this, for the decision was perforce based upon strictly judicial rather than sentimental grounds, but the public have the satisfaction of knowing that Commander Holland retains the full confidence of the authorities and has been given a staff appointment in which his talents will find ample exercise.

A TELEGRAM from Capetown has reached Simla, to the effect that the wind strength of South East Trades was in excess of normal up to January last. Thereafter to the middle of April it was below normal, though stronger than some months last year. From the middle of April to Saturday last it was steady and above the average, increasing at times to gales, and accompanied by heavy rain along the South African Coast. This is upon the whole favourable for the monsoon in India, as showing that at least in the far south the trade winds are not now in defect. The reported serious drought, both in Mauritius and also, it appears, in South Australia, however, are features to cause anxiety, and the fact that all the more recent Himalayan reports speak of somewhat heavier snow than usual is a serious factor in question. It is too early yet to forecast with any certainty, but so far as available information shows, the probabilities are in favour of a reasonable, though perhaps a smallish, monsoon, except in the North-West and North-East India and Upper Burma, where the unfavourable influence of the snowfall makes itself chiefly felt, and where therefore a deficiency from this cause is most likely to occur. It is understood that in the event of the ultimate forecast being favourable to a good monsoon, an endeavour will be made to avoid commencing any further very extensive undertakings as relief-works. If, however, there should arise reason to believe that the monsoon is likely to fail, provision to supply work upon famine relief will have to be made upon an enormously enhanced scale.

THE voice of Demos is ever fickle. The Greek people, after having insisted on war against the wishes both of the King and his Government, were led by the Turkish successes in Thessaly to change their tone and to evince signs of great disfavour to those in authority who had done their bidding. Again there is a change, and Reuter's telegrams speak of the agitation against the reigning dynasty in Athens as having ceased. The war fervour has rapidly declined, as well as it may now that the Turkish army after only three weeks' fighting has been allowed to enter Volo, the naval base of the Greek forces, without a shot being fired in its defence. Edhem Pasha made the withdrawal of the Greek fleet from the harbour a condition of sparing the town frome siege, and we hear nothing of the 200 French soldiers, who, it was reported, were landed at Volo some days back for the protection of the Greeks. The Government of King George has shown further signs of penitent submission to the Powers by recalling two companies of Sappers from Crete, but has not yet made the request for mediation for which the Concert is waiting ere they command a halt to Edhem Pasha's army. It seems that when once this request is given the Powers will be fully prepared to act, and even the German Emperor is willing that this should be done, provided that the evacuation of Crete is completed by the invaders. The latest news is to the effect that Greece has promised to gradually effect this, and that an armistice of fifteen days is likely.

THE three additional doctors sanctioned for the Indian Medical Service will probably come out next year. They will be appointed through Netley, and will help to relieve the strain put upon the Service by the plague. The stations for which they are nominally appointed already have doctors, but are only kept supplied by drawing upon men who would otherwise be on furlough.

THE decrease in the earnings of the Indian railways compared with this time last year continues, though the latest statistics which bring information up to the 24th of last month show the deficiency to be somewhat smaller than early in April. It now amounts to some five lakhs weekly.

GENERAL GATACRE will inspect the Royal Dublin Fusiliers at 7 o'clock, this morning, at Colaba.

DEATH on Saturday morning removed from our midst the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, one of our best known Hindu citizens. As an active member of the Municipal Corporation, as a representative of the University in the local Legislative Council, as Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and in other capacities Mr. Javerilal did useful public work, and his death will be widely deplored.

THE appointment to which Mr. Stewart Wilson has been permanently gazetted is that of Postmaster-General, Madras. A signaller's mistake occurred in our recent Simla telegram relating to this appointment.

OUT of the late consignment of 40,000 trout ova which arrived at Ootacamund in January and were placed in the Showdon hatching ponds, writes a correspondent, only 18,000 successfully hatched out, the rest proving unfruitful—a result no doubt attributable to the high temperature of the water in Ootacamund which average 61°. For successful incubation an average of 48° should not be exceeded, and, although in the month referred to on the cold and frosty mornings freezing point was often experienced, there were times in the day when the maximum was high owing to the exceptionally hot season we have had. The larger fry of this batch have just been captured and distributed as follows:—350 to Beadnell's stream, 500 to the Bowani river, 500 have been put in the Burnfoot Lake, and 500 in the stream that flows through Fair Lawn, the favourite picnic ground for Ootacamund folk; 300 were also put into Lock Saint Lawrence at Lovedale.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

THE GREEK RETREAT FROM PHARSALA.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Greeks left a quantity of munitions and provisions behind at Pharsala, besides several guns and the personal effects of the Royal Princes.

THE FEELING AT ATHENS.

PROSPECTS OF MEDIATION.

The feeling at Athens is less bellicose and the anti-dynastic agitation has ceased.

The Powers are fully prepared to mediate, but appear to be awaiting tho request of Greece.

The Emperor William is reluctant to intervene until Crete is evacuated, but acquiesces with the other Powers.

Greece has decided to recall twenty-five officers and two companies of Sappers from Crete.

CAPTURE OF VOLO BY THE TURKS.

MAY 9.

The Turks have peaceably entered Volo, which they found quite deserted.

The Greek fleet withdrew, Edhem Pacha making thus a condition of sparing the town.

AN ARMISTICE EXPECTED.

Colonel Vassos has arrived at Athens from Crete.

An Armistice of fifteen days is expected.

A Greek Note to the Powers announces that the Greek troops in Crete will gradually be recalled.

The Powers will therefore offer mediation, but insist on Greece placing her interests absolutely in their hands.

RELATIONS WITH THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, MAY 8.

In the Commons, last night, Mr. Chamberlain said the repeal of the Aliens Immigration Act by the Volksraad would greatly relieve the tension between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

DISTINCTIONS FOR THE MATABELE WAR.

The *Gazette* publishes the following distinctions for the Matabele War :—

Captain Nesbitt, Matabele Mounted Police, and Trooper Henderson, Buluwayo Field Force, both get the Victoria Cross.

General Sir F. Carrington becomes Knight Commander of the Bath, and Colonel Paget, Companion of the Bath.

The following officers get the Distinguished Service Order :—

Surgeon-Captain Hale, Captain the Hon. Frederick Rossmore Wanchope Eveleigh de Moleyns, Captain J. S. Nicholson, Captain Horace Westropp McMahon, Captain Hubert Edward Vernon, Lieutenant R. H. F. McCulloch, and Lieutenant Norman Warden Fraser.

IMPOSING SERVICE IN PARIS.

PARIS, MAY 8.

An imposing service took place, to-day, at Notre Dame, in memory of the victims of the late fire.

Special envoys from the Tsar and the Emperor William were present as well as the members of the Corps Diplomatique, the Lord Mayor of London, the Sheriffs and Mace-bearer.

THE Q.-M. G.'S DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

Colonel Aylmer, V. C., is expected at Simla tomorrow to relieve Colonel Ridgway as Assistant Quarter-Master General, the latter officiating as Deputy Quarter-Master General, vice Hamilton, who proceeds on leave.

HEAVY SNOWFALL IN THE HILLS.

The Assistant Political Officer of Sadiya reports heavier snowfall on the Himalayas bordering on Sadiya, than for some years past.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Legislative Department.—Mr. Ryan officiates as High Court Law Reporter of Madras, vice Mr. Brown, who has been granted six months' leave to proceed home. Mr. W. Gun, I.C.S., is permitted to resign from June 1. The services of Mr. Forbes, I.C.S., Madras, are placed at the disposal of the Finance Department.

Public Works Department.—Mr. W. Sherman, Superintending Engineer, has been granted twenty-two and-a-half months' furlough. Messrs. Allen, Kinsman, Leach, and Hill each receive a step in permanent promotion in the Telegraph service.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, MAY 9.

There were 3 new cases, but no deaths recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 10.

In the Special Plague Hospital one was admitted, 11 discharged cured, and 7 died. In the Mahomedan Hospital 2 were admitted, 8 discharged cured, and 2 died.

The Search Party visited 3,867 houses.

SURAT AND THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 7.

A meeting of the Mahomedan community of Surat was held at the Nawab's Palace, which was decorated with flags, etc. A band was in attendance. Nawab Mir Muzaffer Husain Khan Saheb was voted to the chair with applause. A draft of an address to be presented to Her Gracious Majesty was read and approved with cheers. A Committee was appointed to sign the address and submit it through the Agent to his Excellency the Governor at Surat with cheers. After thanking the president, the meeting was dissolved.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, MAY 7.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, MAY 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi (extra) left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 9.

The French mail steamer Ville De La Ciotat, from Australia, arrived.

The N. L. steamer Bayern, and the French mail steamer Salazie, from China, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—MAY 8.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 82·3

SUNDAY.—MAY 9.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 81·4
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 86·5
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 87·5
6 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 86·4

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 23.

THE FREEMASONRY OF THE WHEEL.

Of the many sports and pastimes that have been invented for the pleasure and benefit of ordinary robust mortals, it is questionable if there is another that has bound its devotees into one common brotherhood or common sisterhood with the same conspicuous success as cycling. Go where you will, the freemasonry of the wheel is ever present. Hypercritical hypochrondriacs may occasionally pooh-pooh this fine, tender regard which one wheelman may have for another in distress, but as an old cyclist whose speed days are over, and who loves nothing better than a quiet potter amongst English lanes, I am becoming more and more convinced that the cycle is exercising a wonderful elevating tendency, is sofetening many of the harsh, irritating corners one meets with on life's highway, and I have no hesitation whatever in saying that when the historian of the future has to write the history of the times through which we are now passing, it will be found that the cycle as we know it to-day will be regarded as one of the greatests benefactors to the human race the mind of man has invented. You and I, dear reader, may not live to see these words written by men who can judge from afar off, but as the years roll on, and the average life of man shows a notable increase by reason of partaking of rational exercise, and breathing the fresh, pure air of the countryside after the stifling atmosphere of the towns and cities—when men of sixty and seventy show a robustness and vigour practically unknown to-day, then the cycle will receive its due. The ordinary mortal who plods on and on, who resigns himself contentedly to the deadly dull routine of everyday life, who has never tasted the delights of a sharp spin down a long easy slope, with the wind rushing pass, the body aglow with exhilaration, the mind thrilled to intoxication—the man who has never experienced these sweets of life, or who has never received the kindly assistance of a brother cyclist when in distrees from punctures or any of the minor ills, knows nothing of the freemasonry of the wheel, and probably but little of the better side of human nature. The friendly loan of a spanner, a little assistance in case of a breakdown, the willing offer of an extra pair of hands when two pairs are better than one, all these little acts of kindness and thoughtfulness may be seen by anyone who cares to ramble about a little, and young as the present season is, I have already witnessed sufficient on the roadside to justify every complimentary word I have penned. Broadly speaking, the day of the "cads on casters" has departed, never, I hope to return.

COMPANIONSHIP.

If there is one thing more than another calculated to add an extra pleasure to a jaunt awheel, it is, I think, the presence of a trusty companion—one of those even-tempered, optimistic fellows who can "make the best of a bad job." Now and again one drops across a traveller who considers every wayside inn is run for his especial benefit, who finds fault with the fare, who grumbles at the expense, who endeavours to lord it over everyone he possibly can, and who generally contrives to make himself as haughtily disagreeable as he possibly can. Such individuals should be given a wide berth. The man who gets most pleasure out of cycling—and out of life generally—is the man who can take the rough with the smooth, who has some consideration for the feelings of others as well as for his own. In my humble way, I have toured many and many a mile alone, and enjoyed it, too. But nothing beats a couple, or three at most. Three is really a capital number, inasmuch as the odd one makes a splendid arbitrator should a difference of opinion spring up. In 1891 myself and a friend were pattering from the south, through a bit of the Midlands, and on to Barmouth in North Wales. Without a companion that particular ride would have been a gloomy one for me. We had wandered about the Wrekin district in Shropshire, and rather late in the afternoon set out from Shrewsbury for the Welsh border. No going could possibly be finer than that found on the grand old Holyhead-road, as anyone who has travelled o'er it will acknowledge. But half-a-dozen miles out of the county town I had the misfortune to puncture the back tyre. This was a very serious matter in those days. But I had a splendid companion and in the dilemma in which I found myself no one could have put a more cheerful face upon it. I was for walking the machine back ; it was a question between retracing my footsteps to Shrewsbury or on to Oswestry. We went forward, after vainly endeavouring to effect a repair. We climbed the hillside at Nesscliff, found the Giant's Cave (rather a difficult matter by the way), and by chopping and changing cycles we reached Oswestry, very tired, but light-hearted as sandboys. We found a repairer, put up for the night, and started out the next day in buoyant spirits. Chirk, Llangollen; Corwen and Bala were passed, but half-way between the latter place and Dolgelly—five miles from either—again I experienced the horrible bump, bump, bump which tells so eloquently of a punctured tyre. If anyone ever felt downright sad, I did at that moment. But again my companion came to the rescue, like the Briton he was, and we bumped into Barmouth as happy as any cyclists could possibly be. It was hard riding, but my companion took his turn on the punctured wheel, and when we sat down to quaff a foaming beaker we actually laughed at our own audacity in defying the puncture fiend. (I have no knowledge of how or when this phrase was invented, but it is exquisitely appropriate.) These are small details, but I am quite positive that without my companion that little tour which finished up gloriously would have been utterly ruined.

A MAD SCAMPER.

Having done a little solitary wandering around Chester Holt, Hawarden, Birkenhead, etc., it came across my mind to have a run as far as Ellesmere, a delightful little spot in Shropshire, famed for its meres, or lakes. Those who have never pottered about this district will find themselves well repaid by visiting it. Possibly it is a little out of the way, as it leads to no particular centre, but that does not matter to the cyclist in search of picturesque scenery. With Ellesmere I was delighted, and having got into a bit of old-fashioned country, I decided to ramble on to Wem—another quaint, out-of-the-world place. There are some lovely lanes to ride through, the going generally being delightfully undulating. Next to dogs and cows, perhaps there is no animal so obnoxious to the cyclist as a pig. Between Ellesmere and Wem I had a curiously wild scamper. Jogging quietly along, I breasted a slight hill, with a canal bridge at the top. It was fairly steep and all that one could discern on the other side when climbing it were the tops of farmhouse chimneys. No sooner had I reached the summit than a fifteen-score bacon pig came in view, busy shuffling about amongst the hedgeside roots. My sudden, noiseless appearance had an extraordinary effect upon the pig. First it planted itself with outstretched legs in an attitude of defiance as it were ; but as I advanced it gave a terrific snort and bolted incontinently. On and on it scampered for some eighty yards or so without once slackening its speed, much to my astonishment. No sooner had I got to within a dozen yards of it than off it went again ; so, making up my mind to get in front, I dashed after it, and then followed such a scuttle as never was. The speed that obstinate pig developed was simply incredible. For the perplexed cyclist the climax might have been a serious one, for just as I was about to pass it the brute turned suddenly in its mad career and charged directly across the road, missing the front wheel of my cycle by a bare foot. With a savage grunt it burst through the hedgerow ere I could recover from the sudden shock. Since that afternoon I have been extremely chary about entering into competition with members of the porcine breed.

MODERN GLADIATORS.

With the defeat of Corbett by the Cornishman, Fitzsimmons, the retirement of Pedlar Palmer from the bantam weight championship, and the appeal case between Carney and Plimmer, lovers of the noble art have had plenty of food for discussion. If only one-half the stories told concerning the behaviour of Corbett before the fight are true then one cannot well feel sorry that such a braggart met with his deserts. But the determination of the victor to retire from the ring appears to have loosened the tongues of both John L. Sullivan and C. Mitchell, the Englishman. For a big man Sullivan is by far the smartest and cleverest man with his fists I have ever seen in a ring, but after his excesses I cannot think that he will ever be fit again to contest a big battle. Of the pretensions of Mitchell I need say little. Although probably in the minority, I am one of those who think that Mitchell prefers to do the bulk of his fighting in the columns of a newspaper. He is a marvellously good boxer, without a doubt, but he has not shone particularly in some of his so-called battles. We have had a few good men during recent years, and many wasters. Dick Burge has done well, and so also has Plimmer, but both have tried to do a little too much, with the inevitable result. To be candid, I have no very high opinion of the majority of our modern gladiators. The public have long had the opportunity of judging how far some of the bombastice language of these has been justified by results. For a long time Plimmer was the idol of a certain section, but many of his former friends must have been pained by the outcome of the Carney v. Plimmer case. The more we are permitted to see of the inner circle of pugilism the more disgusted one becomes, and it will take a good many stories of the "Rodney Stone" description from the talented pen of Dr. Conan Doyle to cleanse the mouth after the details of the recent action have been read. Compared with some of the old heroes of the ring our latter-day gladiators appear in a sorry light. We may have made some advance in trickary and finesse, but in the qualities which went to make up a Tom Sayers, a Tom King, or a Jem Mace we see a notable decline.

THE LATE SIR ISAAC PITMAN.

To get on to a rather more congenial topic, let me record my satisfaction at the probability of the late Sir Isaac Pitman's memory being perpetuated in a fitting fashion. Quite recently I have been reading a few literary tributes to his worth issued in pamphlet form. Those outside journalistic circles may not, perhaps, properly grasp the extraordinary benefits such a genius as Sir Isaac conferred upon mankind. No system of shorthand ever had a like popularity, or is ever likely to achieve such world-wide renown. Some nine or ten years ago it was my privilege to meet him occasionally, and it will be impossible for me ever to forget his remarkable presence. His clear, penetrating eye, his ivory-like but perfectly healthy-looking complexion, and his unbounded enthusiasm left a lasting impression on my mind. At the time he was interested very deeply in an endeavour to persuade the editors of a few daily journals to take up the reform, for which he worked long and ardently. He regarded the work as the crowning effort of a long and busy career, and never spared himself in trying to bring about a consummation of his desire. Knowing something of type-setting, it fell to my share to put Mr. Pitman's phonetic ideas into ordinary type. Before doing this, however, he was anxious to see how far my sympathies with the new system went, and with what degree of efficiency his novel communications would be put in type. For this purpose he put a whole series of queries before me to answer at our first interview, and I suppose I must have come out of the ordeal satisfactorily, for the letters were forwarded at regular intervals, and appeared in the newspaper with which I was connectad. But the innovation met with no public response, and our editor felt compelled to relinquish the idea of phonetic spelling, the excuse being that "space was too valuable." These letters from the founder of this great system of shorthand were most interesting, and being written in a beautifully clear style were treasured by me for a long time. The few phrases he jotted down in shorthand, too, were wonderfully written considering his extreme age, and nothing I have seen in this direction will compare with the few clear, graceful signs the "father of modern shorthand" set down on the spur of the moment. Although, of course, practice, constant practice is absolutely necessary for a writer to keep up any speed in reporting, shorthand is much like swimming that being once learned thoroughly can never be quite forgotten.

ASTON VILLA'S PROWESS.

Although columns upon columns have already been written concerning the notable encounter at the Crystal Palace Grounds between Aston Villa and the Everton team, it scarcely seems right that I should pass over the brilliant achievement of the Aston Villa club without some brief reference. Details may be dispensed with entirely, but this much must be said that everyone is agreed that the game was worthy of the notable occasion, and that winners and losers alike did themselves infinite credit. I never saw such a game before in a final contest, and it is questionable if anyone else has ever done so. In addition to this victory at Sydenham, the same afternoon brought them victory in the League competition, so that the Midland club has now rivalled the performance of the redoubtable Preston North End. It was a memorable gathering in London in many ways, and those who witnessed the handing over of the trophy to the captain of the Villa team by Lord Rosebery, with a set of eager, delighted faces grouped around, are not likely soon to forget the scene. I liked the way in which the beaten side took their defeat, and equally gratifying were the few sportsmanlike references made in the hour of victory by the captain of the villa towards their gallant opponents. While such genuine feelings exist between the leading clubs—strenuously as they may strive in actual conflict—we are not likely to see any marked deterioration in public approval of these classic games. By this time the League champions have quite established their right to be enrolled amongst the most famous Association clubs we have ever seen. There is a good deal that one could write on such an encounter, but it is not for this column at the moment. My last words this week shall be those of congratulation to victors and vanquished. Both merit this.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT W. BOVET, Royal Engineers, Military Works Department, is posted to the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

CAPTAIN F. ST. G. LEMARCHANT, East Lancashire Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Rangoon.

LIEUTENANT A. N. LOVELL, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed permanent Squadron Officer.

LIEUTENANT W. R. ROSS, Unattached List, is posted to the 24th Punjab Infantry.

LIEUTENANT E. H. SWEET is transferred from the 27th Punjab Infantry to the 2-2nd Gurkhas.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN COLLINS, A. M. S., and Lieutenents Hislop, 5th Bombay Cavalry, and Bailey, 4th Bombay Rifles, have been placed on plague duty ; the first named at Poona, and the remainder at Sukkur.

LIEUTENANTS AMES, 3rd M. I., Watson, 4th Madras Pioneers, and Macpherson, 2nd P. C., are placed on famine duty.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty : Surgeon-Major A. F. Ferguson, 19th Bombay Infantry, Captains F. W. J. Caulfield, 5th Bombay Infantry, C. E. Baddele, R. E. and T. McKay, 40th B. I.

THE following remain at home on extended leave : Major H. W. E. Georges, 3rd M. C., one month ; Captain V. A. Ormsby, 13rd Gurkhas, 4 months ; and 2nd Lieutenant R. Garratt, Unattached List, 6 months.

NEW MUSIC.

A PATRIOTIC song in honour of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee has been brought out by Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co., 6, New Burlington Street, London. It is entitled "God Bless Victoria." The words are by Clement Scott, and the music by Edward St. Quentin. It is a fine bold harmonius song, with a catching and very sweet refrain, which is bound to catch on. It is published in three keys, C, D, and F, to suit all voices.

"OH! DARLING WHEN YOU LOVE ME," is the name of a song the latest composition of J. J. Menezes, the words are by H. W. H. It is a sweet, simple melody, presenting no difficulty, in the key of F, highest note G. The second part is in waltz movement, with a light pretty accompaniment. It is to be had at the principal musical depots of Bombay and Calcutta.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NEWS from the Waziristan Border shows that the tribesmen are no longer showing any signs of restlessness. The outrages of last March on the Tochi and Gomul roads were committed by small parties of men, who fled to the hills and have not since reappeared.

THE Simla Committee on the Contagious Diseases question did not finish its report early enough to enable the Government to frame its despatch to the Secretary of State in time for this week's mail. The despatch may possibly be sent next week.

UNUSUALLY stormy weather is reported from Simla. A series of thunderstorms occurred on Wednesday night, causing a great fall of temperature. Rain fell heavily for some hours.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. E. YATE, British Agent in Khorasan, remains at Mashad, where his presence is very necessary so long as these Russian plague parties are stationed on the Perso-Afghan frontier.

A VALUABLE addition has recently been made to the accessories of the Calcutta School of Art. A set of photogravure and collotype apparatus, costing Rs. 30,000, was procured by the late Raja of Tippera from England, and has been handed over by the present Raja to the Bengal Government.

THE Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who have been ordered to sail from Bombay for the Cape, should reach their destination by the end of the current month. Arrangements will be made for the taking over of their garrison duties at Bombay, Deesa, Admedabad, and Deolali by other British troops in the Bombay Command.

THE last has now probably been heard of the ear-pulling case, as Justices Ghose and Wilkins have discharged the rule calling upon the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why his order acquitting the accused should not be set aside and a fresh trial ordered.

THE Bengal Legal Remembrancer recently had occasion to point out to the Local Government that under the law as it stands neither a Municipality nor a District Board has power to close a public road. The point was raised in connection with the proposed deflection of a portion of a road within the Naihati Municipality.

A GRAND durbar will be held at Srinagar on the occasion of the Queen's Commemoration. Under the orders of the Maharaja the Revenue Member of the Council is sending invitations to all the jagirdars and raises of Jammu, Kashmir, Gilgit, Skardu, and Ladakh to attend the durbar. Lama dancers and musicians and Balti polo players are also to be brought.

ON the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee in 1887 deserters from the army received a free pardon, and many military prisoners were released. This year on Commemoration Day the soldiers will doubtless be thought of, but great discrimination should be exercised in granting pardons to offenders. Men who are notoriously bad characters should not be treated too leniently.

A TELEGRAM dated Camp Baradam (Drosh), 2nd May, says :—Work is progressing satisfactorily on the Lowari Pass, the road having been now cleared to within a mile of the summit. Bright, hot weather has succeeded last week's rains ; the sun is very powerful, and is rapidly reducing the snow. The work of cutting the road has been stupendous, and there is still about a mile to be cleared. In places the cuttings are twenty feet deep, while in other places it has been found impossible to dig down to the old road. Over a hundred of the Gurkhas are suffering from snow blindness : a considerable number of coolies are also afflicted with the same complaint. A Company of the 28th, P. I., under Captain F. Tweddell, have arrived in camp to assist the 5th Gurkhas.

A LARGE number of cyclists assembled on Wednesday night at the Dalhousie Institute Calcutta, for the purpose of forming a Cyclists' Association in Bengal. Mr. W. J. Bradshow occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting pointed out that cycling had been taken up with wonderful enthusiasm in different parts of the world during the past few years and the interest in it was increasing. In Calcutta there was now a very large number of cyclists, and it was time they formed a cyclists' union on the same lines as the one in London. They should combine together for regulating all matters connected with cycling in the metropolis. The following resolutions were carried:—(1). That owing to the continued and increasing interest in cycling, it is desirable that a central body should be instituted in Calcutta for its promotion and encouragement, and that an association be formed and called the Bengal Cycling Association. (2). That several leading sporting gentlemen in Calcutta be approached to aid in the organisation of the association. Mr. Stanley Oakes was appointed officiating honorary secretary, and was instructed to address the aforesaid gentlemen and on receipt of their replies to convene a further meeting to decide on what lines the association should be worked.

THE Government of India, in replying to the Memorial forwarded by the Madras Mahajana Sabha on behalf of the public meeting addressed by Mr. Gandhi, of Natal, towards the beginning of last year, remarks :—"The Memorials of Abdul Karim Khan and others appended to the Sabha's Memorial had been in 1895 considered by the Government of India which came to the conclusion that cause had not been shown, in respect of the proposed amendment in the Natal Law, for withdrawing existing facilities for Indentured Emigration to Natal, and the Government of India has now intimated that it still remains of that opinion. The Government of India further considers that the precautions taken to ensure that each intending emigrant shall be made fully aware of the particulars of the indenture before he enters into it should be sufficient and states that the emigrants already in Natal are not affected by the alterations made in the Natal Enactment."

MR. COLLINS, Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, proceeds home on medical certificate, his health having broken down.

THE Simla Committee on the Contagious Diseases question held their final sitting on Thursday. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson and Major Campbell return to Allahabad and Lucknow respectively a few days hence.

As June 20th, Commemoration Day, falls on a Sunday, there will, we understand, be thanksgiving services held in all churches in India on that date. Our native fellowsubjects of all creeds will doubtless in their mosques and temples offer up prayers for their Queen-Empress.

A TELEGRAM dated Camp Baradam, 3rd May, says :—The working parties have cleared the path to within half-a-mile of the top of the Lowari Pass on the north side. An inspection towards Dir made by Lieutenant C. R. Johnson, of the 5th Gurkha Rifles, shows that the Dir people are also working hard on the south side. There appears no reason why the pass should not be open by the 9th May when the first portion of the relieving troops are expected to cross. The barometer is falling, the sky is overcast, and some rain has fallen.

THE "Tom Brown" memorial fund, started last summer with the double object of erecting a statue of the late Tom Hughes and of assisting the Home work of the Rugby Mission, in which he was deeply interested, had reached up to January last a total of over a thousand pounds. Owing to the liberality of Mr. T. Brock, R. A., in meeting the needs of the Committee, this amount suffices for a life-size statue in white marble upon a pedestal of granite, and the sculptor is now engaged on the work. But, remarks an up-country paper, a very much larger sum is required if anything adequate is to be devoted to the cause of the Rugby Mission among a class of lads in which "Tom Brown" felt a life long interest, and the Committee, of which Mr. Goschen is Chairman, are now appealing for help in carrying out this object. In the Indian services are many old Rugbeians who have not yet had an opportunity to subscribe, or may be willing to increase their contributions, and Mr. W. K. Eddes, who has charge of the fund in Calcutta, will gladly receive and acknowledge subscriptions.

THE brass memorial-plate which the friends of the late Sir William Elles intend placing in the Church at Simla is now ready. It bears the following inscription:—"In memory of Lieutenant-General Sir William Kidston Elles, K. C. B., British Service, who after filling with distinction many high military appointments in India and England, died at Naini Tal when in command of the Forces, Bengal, on 5th August, 1896. Deeply regretted. The tablet is placed here by a few of his friends."

THE Punjab Government has now increased the stringency of its plague disinfection arrangements so far as passengers from Sind are concerned. Once the up train from Sukkur crosses the Punjab border no passenger is allowed to leave the railway limits till Khanpur, the first disinfection station, is reached. Passengers who have booked to stations short of Khanpur are returned, free of cost, by the first down train after disinfection. All carriages on the train are now taken off at Khanpur and disinfected. Up to now only intermediate and third-class carriages have been so treated.

THE Government of India, in reviewing the Bengal Irrigation Report for 1895-96, note that the receipts from the major works were above the average of the preceding nine years, while the workeng expenses were lower. The canals earned as much again as in 1894-95. The area irrigated was nearly 580,000 acres, or 70,000 more than in the preceding year. The increase was on the Sone canals, where the rainfall is generally deficient and in the rabi season abnormally small. The estimated value of the irrigated crops was over 205 lakhs of rupees. As regards navigation on the canals, the receipts increased on all the systems, with the exception of the Nuddea rivers, on which during the last four years the decline of traffic has been very marked. This decrease is ascribed to the deterioration of the channels in the Jalangi and Baghirathi rivers, and also to railway competition.

WITH the permanent additions to the infantry serving in the colonies owing to the state of affairs in South Africa the relief and improvement in the linked-battalion system effected last month by the decision to raise a new battation for the Cameron Highlanders has already been lost. The Guards are not to go to Gibraltar yet at any rate, but, if troubles at the Cape lock up any considerable part of our forces, it is certain that next year will see the authorities compelled to strengthen the army, or to entrust the coaling stations to the Marines, releasing the line regiments locked up there.

THE *China Mail* says that "with the cry from India for relief of her famine-stricken districts still ringing in our ears, we hear of another large district in China in which the people are dying in hundreds per day. The famine-stricken districts extend throughout all the Yangtze gorges, and the account published gives a condition of affairs analogous to, if not worse than, that reported from India."

THE services of Lieutenant Willoughby Beauchamp, of the Royal Indian Marine Survey, have been lent to the Madras Harbour Trust Board, who are desirous of having a new and complete survey made of the Harbour.

To be irresistibly impelled for the space of 17 years to count the number of letters in every word one speaks, hears, or writers is not a particularly cheering lot. And yet the young man thus afflicted who has been examined by a scientific society at Bordeaux, is described as "otherwise of a tranquil disposition and perfectly intelligent." He would be an invaluable assistant on the staff of one of those papers which love to tell us how many words there are in Shakespeare, or how many times the letter "e" occurs in the Bible.

A VERY enjoyable and keenly contested football match has been played at Dumfries. We know this, because one man has been fined for pulling the nose of the referee, two for seizing and assaulting him, and five others for throwing eggs at him.

THE patrons of the Paris Music Halls have suffered a terrible disappointment. As the result, apparently, of an interview with the Prefect of Police, the Princess de Chimay, who was to have appeared on the stage the other night, left Paris, with the gipsy Rigo, for the South of France..

THE Mayflower log is an old log now, but its translation to America's virgin soil will cause it to bear fruit of unexpected size and exceeding bitter taste to many. In England we have always been able to check the vaulting ambitions of persons desirous of cheaply acquiring ancestors who came over with the Conqueror : but in America the stock of the Mayflower has been grafted by stealth upon the sage bush of the country, until the occupants of that ancient craft have almost as many descendants as the ark in New England. Scientific examination of the old log will correct all this.

NEW YORK is afraid that Chicago, at her present rate of increase, will soon outstrip her in population, and so they are hurrying through the "Greater New York Charter," by which Brooklyn will be annexed, and New York become "the second largest city in the world." American ambition is not likely to stop there, and President Cleveland's successor might gain great popularity by a message to Congress insisting that England shall submit to the arbitration of the States the question of dividing London into several separate cities. Then New York will be the largest city in the world.

"BRITONS never shall be slaves" is the tone adopted by the dwellers in the neighbourhood of Bostal Heath, who have memorialised Her Majesty asking "whether Londoners are to remember her Diamond Jubilee by a robbery of the people's recreation ground by the military." There is, however, a non-sequitur in the argument. If the military cannot use open spaces for drilling in, they will not be efficient ; and if the Army is not efficient, who will prevent Britons, including Londoners, as well as the Bostal Heathen, from being slaves !

THE Newlyn painters will be well represented in the exhibitions this year. Mr. Stanhope Forbes, A. R. A., will have two pictures. The most important—"Christmas Eve"—shows us a street in penzance at dusk; the street-lamps have been lit and lights are visible in the shop and church windows ; a German band occupies the foreground and plays to an interested audience of children. The second canvas—"Buryas Bridge"—reproduces a scene well known to tourists. Mr Gotch has one picture, entitled "The Heir to All the Ages" : it exhibits a girl carrying a reliquary, it is a beautiful symphony in gold and salmon-colour. Mr. Fred Hall has two pictures ; one of "The Drinking Pool," towards which a girl drives cows at sundown; the other shows sheep and lambs sheltering from the sun on a bleak joyless day of March. Mr. Norman Garstin illustrates the parable of the lost piece of money. Mr. Walter Langley takes us to the interior of a farmhouse, where a well-to-do farmer's wife and child watch a halfstarved lad eating from a basin. Mrs Stanhope Forbes has a "Dream Princess," who watches over a boy asleep on a bank strewn with daffodils.

THE double election to the Academic Francaise was an unusual one, inasmuch as Comte Albert de Mun and M. Gabriel Hanotaux, the candidates chosen to succeed Jules Simon and Challemel-Lacour, are politicians representing different views in the Chamber of Deputies. Moreover, previous to the election the interesting question had been brought forward as to whether politicians should be allowed to enter their names as candidates. M. Zola, who, by-the-bye, was again unsuccessful in forcing the doors of the Academy, protested against the candidatures of Comte de Mun and M. Hanotaux ; for what reason it is somewhat difficult to see since, the Academie Francaise, founded and protested by a statesman, Cardinal de Richelieu, has frequently elected representative politicians, such as Thiers, Guizot, Berryer, and Leon Say. Then again, Madame Adam protested against the election of the Minister of Foreign Affairs by sending to each Academician a pamphlet entitled "Les Culpabilites de M. Hanotaux." The writer commented in the severest terms upon his foreign policy in regard to Greece, and made an earnest appeal to those Immortals who had the welfare of the latter country at heart to prevent his election.

THE new Chinese Minister, Lo Fen Luh, has paid his first ministerial visit to the Foreign Office. His Excellency. Hung Ta Jen, the retiring Minister, intends to leave London and to embark at Southampton.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

WARD.		PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	1	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	1	1	22
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	2	0	
	Dongri	1	1	
C	Market	1	0	16
	Dhobi Talao	1	1	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	1	
	Khumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	3
	Girgaum	1	1	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	3	0	21
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	1	0	
	Tardeol	2	1	
	Byculla	9	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	6
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	0	1
	Worli	1	0	
	Water Division	0	0	3
	Non-Residt. & Unknown	0	1	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Lohana	0	0	5
	Parsi	0	0	
	Jain	0	0	
	Grant Road	0	1	
	Sion Road	0	0	
	St. George's	0	0	
	Mahim Custom Road	0	1	
	Wari Bunder	0	0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy	0	1	
	Parel	0	0	
	Cutchi Dosa Osv. Bania	0	0	
	Churney Road	0	0	
	Telegu	0	0	
	Ripon Road	0	0	
	Hindu	0	0	
	Dharavi Plague	0	0	
	Arthur Road	0	1	
	Custom Road	0	0	
	Khoja	0	1	
	Dariasthan	0	0	
	Modikhana	0	0	
	Cutchee Memon	0	0	
	Chinchpoogly	0	0	
	Port Trust	0	0	
	Worli Plague	0	0	
	Police	0	0	
	Nizampura	0	0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur	0	0	
	Servants'	0	0	
	Pinjrapo'e	0	0	
	Chhatri Sarang	0	0	
	Reay Road	0	0	
	Total.. ..	28	12	79
	Total to date...	12,190	10,396	

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning there were 18 cases and 8 deaths (the smallest number recorded this year) from bubonic fever. The total mortality during the period was 71.

THE POWERS OF THE GATACRE COMMITTEE.

The impression created by a recent announcement in the press that the powers of the Bombay Plague Committee in regard to this city have been extended throughout the Presidency is not quite in accordance with the actual fact. The Committee have been requested to give mofussil plague authorities the benefit of their advice, and if need be of their help, by the loan of men or materials. But General Gatacre and his colleagues do not in any way supersede the various local and district authorities who have by Government notification been invested with powers under the Epidemic Disease Act.

INGENIOUS ATTEMPTS AT CONCEALMENT.

The Justices who continue the house-to-house visitation have much less work to do now than was the case when this system of finding the sick was first introduced. But although the plague has diminished and the number of attacks becomes smaller day by day, vigilance still has to be exercised, to prevent a concealment of patients. This is especially the case in some of the Mahomedan quarters of the city. Almost every house occupied by Kokanis contains a *machda* or loft for the storage of grain. Several cases of plague have been discovered in these places even when the dust and cobwebs without have been so thick as to suggest to any but the most wary that the *machda* has not been entered for some weeks. How the inmates have managed to give the loft this appearance, when they must of necessity have frequently passed in and out to attend to the patient, is a puzzle. Another dodge that has been employed has been to represent that a particular room contains an *iddat* widow, *i.e.*, one who is passing a period of two and a-half months in close confinement, subsequent to the death of her husband. The custom of *iddat* is greatly respected by Mahomedans, and its violation is an offence of which no visiting justice of the faith of Islam would commit. However, it is no crime on the part of a good Moslem to make independent enquiries from other sources as to the truth of allegations of recent widowhood. In several instances these enquiries led to the examination of the rooms where the alleged *iddat* was being performed, and the discovery of plague cases. Perhaps the most remarkable case that has come to light of attempted concealment (since the life of the patient was risked by the endeavour) was one which Mr. Fazlullah Khan discovered when on inspection work with Dr. C. Godinho. In a house in Kara Talao they entered a small room only about 9 feet by 9, which was the sole apartment of a *mochee*, his wife, and two children and a female relative. The room was so devoid of light that although the sun had been up for hours the visitors had to use a lamp to see what they were doing. While they were examining a little girl whose temperature was found to have just reached fever points they heard a stifled groan from one corner of the room, where the head of the household was busying himself. Going up to him they found he had just been to a large deal case, and he informed them in reply to their enquiris that it contained boots to sell again. Thinking it rather curious that a poor man should be able to have such ample stock in trade the visitors went to look at the box. They heard a cry from within, and upon the lid being forced open they discovered that a girl of 7 or 8 years of age was within. Dr. Godinho on examination found that she was suffering from plague and that she had evidently been weakened from the close confinement which must have proved fatal to her had it continued a little longer. As it was the poor child died in hospital the same evening a few hours after removal thither.

THE POSITION AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

DAILY MORTALITY OVER 100.

With the spread of the disease the hospital accommodation in Cutch Mandvie is found to be insufficient and it has been decided to open an extra hospital. The Borah community have also opened a hospital for the use of the members of their own community, and they have asked for assistance in the shape of nurses and hospital assistants.

Last week, it was briefly stated that nurse Horne had died of the plague at Cutch Mandvie. General Gatacre first received the sad intelligence from Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Wilkins, who has been sent to Cutch Mandvie on special duty in connection with the plague. General Gatacre wired to enquire whether the disease was contracted in Bombay or at Mandvie. A reply has been received that it was evidently contracted at the latter place, and that after death an open ulcer was discovered on one leg. Miss Horne, who came to Bombay recently from Calcutta, worked in Narelwady Hospital for some days before her departure to Cutch Mandvie.

Information has been received that Nurse Lys, who had proceeded to Cutch Mandvie, has resigned her appointment owing to overwork. The heat there is said to be unbearable.

The Plague Committee received a telegram on Saturday from Cutch Mandvie, stating that during the twenty-four hours ending that morning there were 107 deaths from all causes, and that a plague hospital is to be provided for Mahomedans there.

Wiring, last night, from the stricken port, a correspondent says:—Dr. Yersin arrived here yesterday, and visited to-day the Borah Karimji Jafferji Maldeviwala's Plague Hospital, and inoculated 5 men by the curative lymph, and 84 by the prophylactic. The daily average mortality of the whole town is over 100, although the place is nearly denuded of its population. Dr. Wilkins works hard the whole day, and disinfection work is rapidly in progress.

The Borah and Musalman Hospital is supervised by Mr. Mahomedally Khanbhai.

OPIUM AS A PREVENTATIVE OF PLAGUE.

REMARKABLE IMMUNITY OF CONSUMERS.

In the course of a conversation with a member of our staff, Mr. Damji Lakmichand, the Bombay opium farmer, stated that he personally knew most of the habitual consumers of the drug—both smokers and eaters,—and that their number may be roughly estimated at nearly 10,000. From personal observation as well as from enquiries he has made, he believes that there has only been a single death from plague amongst these people. Several of them were attacked, but they all recovered with this single exception, the man being only a moderate consumer. One of the patients who overcame the attack takes no less than 135 grains of opium daily. The number of opium eaters who left Bombay at the time of the general exodus was small, being confined to the Kathiawar consumers.

INSPECTION OF HOSPITALS.

Yesterday morning, General Gatacre went on a tour of inspection of several hospitals in the city with a view to ascertain what progress had been made with regard to the recent decision arrived at by the Committee to close them. The hospitals visited were Churney Road, Jamshetji Bunder, Police, Narelwady, Reay Road, and Telegu Hospitals. The Police Hospital is in the course of being dismaintained, and arrangements have been made for closing it. Several other hospitals are also being closed. The medical staffs have been ordered to discharge patients as soon as possible and send them to the permanent hospitals in order that nurses and hospital assistants may be available there. The Chairman of the Plague Committee has arranged for the services of a few policemen to maintain order at the Narelwady and Reay Road Hospitals, there being now 100 and 150 cases under observation, respectively, in them. These suspicious cases have been detected among the in-coming passengers by sea. The Narelwady Hospital is for the present to be kept as an observation hospital for such suspicious cases, and will not be closed.

Last evening, Professor Koch, in company of General Gatacre, went about the city and visited several hospitals and other places.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and by road were as follows:—Arrivals by sea 3,228, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,150, making a total of 5,378 persons. Departures by sea 978, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,143, making a total of 3,121 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 2,257 persons.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m. 7th May to 6 a.m. 8th May, one was admitted, and twenty-three remain under treatment.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report shows:—Admitted 2; discharged cured 2; died 1; and remaining under treatment 14.

CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning:—Convalescent 3; and remaining under treatment 5.

The following are the returns for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. yesterday:—Convalescent 2; and remaining under treatment 5.

BANDORA SLAUGHTER HOUSE HOSPITAL.

Weekly return of plague cases (all of Mahomedans) from 3rd May up to 9th May:—Remaining last return, 5; under observation, 4; under treatment, 1; convalescent, 4; remaining 9. Remarks.—Attacks to date 41, deaths 32. Hindus attacked, 6; deaths, 5. Mahomedans attacked, 35; deaths, 27.

KATHIAWAR.

Colonel Hunter, Kathiawar Political Agent, has notified with reference to para. 2 of Notification No. 33 of the 23rd April last, by the same Agency: "It is hereby notified for general information that passengers are not allowed to land at ports other than those specified below belonging to the States under this Agency:—1. Bhownugger; 2, Sultanpur; 3, Mahuva 4, Port Albert Victor; 5, Bherai; 6, Navabadar; 7, Voraval; 8, Mangrol; 9, Navibandar; 10, Porbandar; 11, Salaya; 12, Bedi Bandar (Jamnagar); 13, Jodiya, 14, Wawania. Observation Camps have been established at each of these ports and passengers are detained for eight days from date of departure from infected port. Persons landing at other ports are liable to punishment."

SIND.

KARACHI, May 5.

To-day nine new cases of plague and 11 deaths were reported, raising the totals to 3,980 cases and 3,243 deaths.

The affected parts of Rambaugh have been evacuated. Insanitary buildings in the Commissariat lines are to be destroyed.

May 6.

To-day seven new cases of plague and eight deaths are reported, and the totals to date are 3,987 cases and 3,251 deaths. The military report three cases in the Sadar Bazar this morning.

LOWER DAMAUN.

The plague mortality on Friday was the same as the day before. The people who have been watching the movements of Dr. Viriato Pinto since his arrival from Goa on special plague duty are now hopeful that the city will really derive substantial benefit through his exertions. Besides attending to the proper disinfection of several houses he attends to the poor and issues to them passes which enable them to obtain rice from the police station, visits every newly attacked person and by persuasion gets him isolated. He visited the Mahomedans while at prayer in their mosques, and impressed upon them the necessity of segregating themselves. He visits the segregation camps of the numerous machis and offers them free medicine, grain, and clothes. He has invited to-day all the orphans of the city to receive presents of clothes. In view of the insufficiency of the police to cope with two enemies, the plague and the thieves, he has asked from the Governor an immediate sanction to employ fifty more persons in the police. It would be difficult to obtain here persons fit for employment in the police as the frontier authorities have very recently recruited their force with an addition of 65 to the number. Dr. Pinto this afternoon paid a visit to Shet Sorabji, and after applauding him for his philanthropic deeds during the present crisis enquired into the prescriptions the Shet had given to thousands of persons, and after approving them related his experience of certain medicines.

The District Judge, Mr. Castro, left this place last week in consequence of a higher appointment, whereupon the Assistant Judge, Mr. Reis, assumed the duties of judge. Mr. Reis has been transferred from Damaun, but cannot leave to join his new appointment until he has handed over charge of the District Court to Mr. Francis Moniz, who, though an Advocate, is, by virtue of his appointment made ten years ago by the Goa Government, is entitled to officiate for the District Judge and has done so on various occasions and for long terms with credit to himself during most intricate cases. It now happens that he resides in Lower Damaun in his house on the beach with his aged father, wife, and children. He was requested to take up the duties, and he readily consented to do so on obtaining a pass from the Governor to cross the creek to attend the court duty. Such pass has been refused, and Mr. Moniz told to take up his lodings in Upper Damaun which he declined to do on account of the old age of his father and his affection towards his young children. Mr. Reis has now sent a peremptory order to Mr. Moniz to take up charge of the District Court on pain of being prosecuted and punished for the refusal. Mr. Moniz has laid his grievances before the Goa Government, and anxiously awaits the result. It is inexplicable why the Governor should not grant Mr. Moniz a pass to cross the creek whenever he has to hold his court while similar passes are granted to Captain Azavedo and Dr. Virgilio Poares who daily visit Lower Damaun.

The Parsee community of this place received with sorrow the news of the death of Mr. Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia, known as "Lord Nusserwanji," and in honour of his memory a Uthamna ceremony was held to-day at the fire temple of Lower Damaun.

There was a marked decrease in the plague mortality on Friday, which may be owing to three-fourths of the Hindus having left their houses for *manduas* erected outside the city at considerable distances, and the poor, for even under the shelter of umbragious trees, and the virulence of the plague having considerably abated. Dr. John Moniz has been acting for some time as the Health Officer in the absence of Dr. Proenca at Bombay. The anxiously awaited for quarantine sheds at Vapi, it is said, will be ready to receive people on the 13th instant, when it is expected there will be a great rush, in ten times greater number than the sheds are intended to accommodate, for admission.

The Governor has nominated a Commission, consisting of Shet Sorabji Manockji Damaunwala, the Administrator, the Vicar of Lower Damaun, Mr. Emiliano Fernandes, and Mr. Narayan Ramchandra, to make a list of the persons who have suffered from deaths caused by the plague occurring in their families, among whom the gift of the Dowager Queen of Portugal is to be distributed. In nominating the last named member the Governor's order states "The Commission relying on your enlightenment and goodwill which you have always shown in doing good to your brethren, who now more than ever deserve the help of their fellow creatures, hope that you will perform your offices in a manner most correct and disinterested as is fully to be expected from the noble sentiments with which you are endowed. Surely the task of investigating into cases connected with a very large number of deaths that have occurred from plague, with a view to make a just selection for participating in the royal bounty, must involve much labour, especially when it is next to impossible to gather reliable information from among the low classes. While Shet Sorabji has been distributing among the poor cooked khichri and giving free medicine to the people in general for upwards of a month and the Government paddy to the poor since the latter part of last month, and Mr. Narayen Ramchandra as the friend and agent of Mr. Bhugwandass Runchordar Engineer, B.A., a native of Lower Damaun and now resident and landholder in Bombay, has since this morning been distributing rice of superior quality among the poor of the middle classes giving preference to those of the Bhavsar community to which Mr. Bhugwandass belongs.

MEDICAL INSPECTION ON THE BUNDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I learn on very good authority that at the bunders, the temperature of persons suspected of having the plague is ascertained by the insertion of a thermometer in the mouth. This method, to say the least, is most unsatisfactory. Surely, persons who are responsible for this state of affairs ought to know better than adopt a method, which anybody having the most elementary medical knowledge will at once denounce as one quite unsuited for the purpose for which it is employed. To insert, of all places, into the mouth, a thermometer which is at best only partially disinfected, as I shall show presently, is an act which is quite unjustifiable—I had almost said penal. The tongue, by reason of its peculiar nature, is likely to have a large number of scratches and abrasions, which will serve as so many channels for the passage of the poison into the system. Now, with regard to the disinfection of the thermometer. An attempt is made to have it disinfected on every occasion, but the way in which this is sought to be done is nothing short of a farce. What is done is not at all disinfection, but merely an apology for it. A zinc tub containing a white liquid, which is probably a solution of phenyle, is kept ready on the spot. The thermometers have only to be plunged into the tub, taken out, and dried with a towel, and the thing is done. Can anything be more simple? Granting, for the sake of argument, that the solution of pheoyle is sufficiently strong for the purpose for which it is employed, is it right to pass the thermometer over and over again through the same solution? Once an infected article is passed through it, does not the solution become contaminated and therefore unfit for further use? Would they tolerate this sort of treatment in the case of those nearest and dearest to them? I am sure they would not. Such being the case, why should they not act upon the excellent advice tendered in the saying "do as you would be done by"?—Yours, &c.,

A. N.

MILL-HANDS AND DAILY WAGES.

MR. D. GOSTLING has addressed the following letter to the Millowners' Association:—

George Cotton, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association.

SIR,—I regretted your decision at the last meeting of the Association held on the 27th April last, that you could not allow me to propose an amendment, nor even to speak, because I was not a member, but this regret was changed into thankfulness upon your further stating that you appreciated the efforts I was making on behalf of the mill-hands, whatever their value might be, and that the Association would be glad to receive and consider any written representations I might make in furtherance of the object I had in view.

I therefore respectfully beg to submit the form of amendment on your proposition which would, as a practical measure, meet your objections to daily wages, and at the same time by the adoption of weekly wages at an early date prevent the hands from again losing their self-respect and becoming ruined by being forced back into the meshes of the money-lenders who own the grain shops.

Your proposition is on immediate return to the system of payment of monthly wages, but as these wages cannot be paid till at least one month is due or till two months are due if one month's wage is to be permanently kept in hand, you propose to mitigate the severity of this draconic law by providing that until such time as one or two months' wages are in hand, daily bonuses shall be paid to each man and woman at the rate of three annas per day, to each full time boy at the rate of two annas per day, and to each half time boy at the rate of 1½ anna per day. As the women reelers' pay varies from four to six annas per day, and the men's pay from seven to sixteen annas per day, it follows that you would pay the women from one half to three-fourths of their daily wage, and the men from less than one-fifth to less than one-half of their daily wage, whilst the boys' wage varies from four to eight annas per day you propose to pay them from one-fourth to one-half of their real wage until the limit of two months' pay in hand has been reached. This would, I fear, be characterised by all the hands, men, women, and boys, as an unequal system of gross injustice, with the result that you would raise a well-founded spirit of opposition against your measure, which would tend to defeat the purpose you wish to serve, viz., the willing, contented, loyal, and hearty co-operation of the hands in the monthly wage system. I know you have the welfare of the hands at heart, but to do them good, you must, I submit, carry them along with you, and not force on them a measure which will land them in starvation or into the power of their greatest enemy, the money-lender.

I beg therefore to submit, for the favourable consideration and adoption of the Association, a form of amendment which will lead the hands from the system of daily to that of weekly wage by easy gradations, and which permits without injustice the accumulation of moderate stoppages from their pay until an aggregate of five weeks' pay has been reached, from which date the weekly wage would be paid in full.

The form of amendment is as follows:—"That on and after the day of May 1897, the payment of daily wages to mill-hands be discontinued, and that payments from that date shall be made weekly in accordance with the rules approved of by the Association."

"That, to prevent any hardship that might result from the stoppage of the payment of wages daily, bonuses at the rate of three-fourths of the daily pay (omitting fractions of less than one pice) be paid daily, until, the total stoppages shall amount to one week's wages. From that date the payment of wages shall be made weekly, preferably on Saturday afternoon, at the rate of three-fourths of the weekly pay (omitting fractions of less than one pice), until the total stoppages amount to five weeks' pay, from which date the full wages shall be paid weekly."

"That the four weeks' stoppages shall remain in hand as security that the employees will not leave their work without notice."

If you will be so good as to consider the effect of your proposition, you will see that in the case of reelier women receiving three annas per day, being three-fourths of their daily wage of four annas, it will be eight months before your limit of two months pay in hand, enabling you to keep one month permanently in hand, has been reached, and during all that time the daily wage system will have to be kept up, your hands remaining in a state of friction, and chafing under a sense of injustice at some of them continuing to be paid daily while the remainder have been put upon the monthly roll.

Under the system of weekly wage suggested by me, the daily wage bonuses will cease throughout each mill for all the hands alike in four weeks' time, and thereafter the accumulation of stoppages from the weekly wage will go on for all alike for the further period of twenty weeks or three and a-half months, by which time the total stoppages will have accumulated to five weeks' full pay, from that date enabling the week's pay to be paid in full without deduction, and four weeks' pay to be kept permanently in hand as security in lieu of notice.

This four weeks' pay will, I submit, be legitimately used when it is employed by the mill agents, along with accumulated fines and unclaimed wages, in forming the nucleus of a Benefit Loan and Pension Fund for each mill, the employees thereafter agreeing to a permanent stoppage from their pay of one anna per rupee for the benefit of the same fund.—Yours, &c.,

D. GOSTLING.

MR. TAKAATI KATO, the Japanese Minister, will preside at the annual dinner of the Japan Society, which will be held on May 25, in the Whitehall Rooms.

DEATH OF THE HON. MR. JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKER YAJNIK.

THE Native Community, not only of Bombay, but also of the sister Presidencies, will receive with the deepest regret the announcement of the death of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, which took place on Saturday morning last at his residence in Cowasjee Patel Tank Street, in the sixty-second year of his age. In him the advanced class of educated natives lose a warm advocate of their political aspirations, and the Indian Congress one of its most consistent friends. No public movement among Natives in this city seemed complete without Mr. Javerilal's participation in it; and by the ability and knowledge he brought to his aid in pressing his views upon public notice, his countrymen had learned to respect and esteem him as a most prominent and useful citizen. He took an active and enlightened interest in Municipal affairs to the last. In the Bombay Legislative Council, during the last six years, he shewed himself a painstaking student of Provincial administration; and in the discharge of the duties of his office as the first Native honorary secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and in similar other capacities, he did good work. He enjoyed some personal influence among the Native princes and chiefs, and his advice was frequently sought for and listened to. For several years he was agent to the States of Radhanpore and Gondal. For close upon a quarter of a century, the deceased had been constantly before the public in various capacities—as a Municipal Councillor, a journalist, a public speaker, a writer of authority on questions connected with land taxation and municipal government, exhibiting an amount of thought and energy which might be considered as by no means ordinary. A Hindu publicist has remarked of him: "With a genuine sympathy for the toiling cultivators of Gujerat, he has long pleaded publicly, and in eloquent terms, for a more generous revenue policy towards this important class, an advocacy which has led to his being properly called 'the Caird of Gujerat.' Mr. Javerilal displays in his life some of the finest traits of English and Indian character—learning without ostentation, a love of freedom perfectly consistent with a feeling of respect for established authority; humility not degenerating into flattery; a courage of his convictions; and a plain Brahminic mode of life. His life has many lessons for the young."

During the last year, Mr. Javerilal lost his two grown-up daughters one after the other; and the circumstance preyed upon his mind and impaired his health. For the last two or three months, he had been residing at Surat, Nadiad, and Domus for the benefit of his health, occasionally coming to Bombay for business purposes. Subsequent to his return to Bombay about a fortnight ago, he became very ill and was attended to by Dr. Sidney Smith, Dr. Chunilal G. Gunderia, and others. Last Wednesday there were some signs of improvement, but a relapse took place on the following day, when Mr. Javerilal became unconscious and continued so until his death at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. The death was due to an old complaint of his, diabetes, followed by serious complications. His funeral was largely attended, and the People's Free Reading Room and Library and other institutions were closed out of respect to his memory. He leaves behind him a widow, a brother, and an only son, Rao Saheb Madhavlal Javerilal Yajnik, second class subordinate judge of Nandarbar, in Khandeish.

Mr. Javerilal was a native of Nadiad, a station on the Baroda railway, the centre of a large trade, and the chief town of the district of Kaira in Gujerat. He was, however, born at Ahmedabad on the 13th April 1836 at the house of his mother's father, a Nagar Brahmin, then practising as a vakil in the district Court of Ahmedabad. A maternal uncle of his, Mr. Mohanalal, was Dewan of Porebunder, when the dispossessed Rana Vikhmatsing was in his infancy and the State was virtually managed by his mother, Bai Rupaliba. Mr. Javerilal's father, Mr. Umiashankar, had served the British Government for more than forty years in the revenue and political branches of the public service, under distinguished officers such as Mr. Thomas Williamson, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Bartle Frere, Col. Fuljames, Political Agent Rewa Kantha, and others. Shortly before his retirement he was acting Mamlatdar of Nadiad and manager of the estate of Godasur in the Kaira Collectorate. Mr. Javerilal spent the greater portion of his boyhood at Ahmedabad. Here he received his education first at the indigenous school conducted by a Brahman mehetaji, and subsequently in the vernacular school at Raypura. At the annual examinations of this school, he carried off many prizes. In 1848 he entered the English school at Ahmedabad, and while studying there, his services were utilised as a mathematical tutor. At the examination of the school conducted by Mr. Graham, Superintendent of schools, Mr. Javerilal received a double prize, one in English and another in mathematics.

In August 1853 Mr. Javerilal left Ahmedabad, and after the stay of a few weeks in Nadiad, arrived in Bombay and joined the candidate class in the Elphinstone Institution. In December of the same year, he passed his entrance examination and entered the Elphinstone College in January 1854. Here he passed through the regular course of study, having obtained the West, Second Normal, and First Normal scholarships. A great change came about this time over the educational department in the Bombay Presidency. The function of the Board of Education, as Directors of Government education, ceased with the official year which ended with the 30th April 1855. They were transferred to a Director of Public Instruction in accordance with the instructions contained in the celebrated despatch of the Court of Directors of the 19th July 1854. The first Director of Public Instruction was Mr. C. J. Erskine of the Bombay Civil Service. He remained Director for a year, at the end of which ill health compelled him to go to England. Mr. E. I. Howard, who about that time made himself renowned in Bombay by his examination of the Elphinstone College on behalf of Government, and his report as an examiner, was appointed officiating Director of Public Instruction. In December 1856, at his suggestion, three professors Messrs. Owen, Hughlings, and Rawlinson arrived in Bombay to be on the staff of the Elphinstone College. Professor Owen taught history and political economy, Professor Hughlings English literature and logic, and Professor Rawlinson the Applied Sciences. Mr. Javerilal was at this time a third year student in the College, his fellow student in the class being Prof. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar. Both were Professor Owen's favourite students. Mr. Javerilal was one of the two first junior Dakshina fellows appointed in the Elphinstone College, the other being Mr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, in accordance with a scheme proposed by Mr. Howard and sanctioned by Government among the other reforms introduced into the Elphinstone College. The object of the scheme was to supply a class of educated natives who should make learning and science and authorship the business of their lives. The money to carry out the scheme was obtained from the Dakshina Fund, a charitable allowance founded by the Peishwa for the encouragement of learning. Mr. Howard trusted that the Dakshina endowments might be made real and powerful agents for the encouragement of native literature and learning. The scheme embraced the establishment of ten junior fellowships each in Sanskrit, Marathi, and Gujarati (at Bombay), Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Experimental Sciences, English literature, History and Political Economy, Jurisprudence and Constitutional History of England (at Poona), Comparative Philosophy, and Logic and Moral Philosophy, extra allowances being paid to fellows appointed to the first, second and third subjects. Instruction was to be given by the fellows for two hours a day, the rest of their time being devoted to the pursuit of their favourite studies. Mr. Howard's main idea was that the exotic stuff and artificiality, inseparable from a system of instruction communicated by foreigners, would not disappear until natives of powerful and instructed minds, equipped with European learning, but retaining a sympathetic hold on the intellectual traditions of their race, should come forward to mould anew, in forms indigenous, the education of their countrymen. Mr. Javerilal was among the first batch of students who passed their Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

About this time the attractions for trade in Bombay were unusually strong. The war of independence having broken out in America, Manchester stood in need of cotton, and India was looked to supply in a great measure the deficit caused by the closing of the American seaports. Dealers in cotton in Bombay had a brisk time of it. Mr. Javerilal was induced to enter the mercantile line by his friend and schoolfellow, Mr. Veerchand Deepchand, then moonim or head agent of the firm of Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai. The times were propitious, and Mr. Javerilal prospered in business. He was appointed Bombay agent to H. H. the Rao of Cutch, a post which he held for a number of years. To this agency he added the business in cotton, piece-goods, seeds, &c. He was for a time an object of envy among his friends. He amassed a good fortune. The war in America came to a close, and cotton dropped from the high figure of Rs. 600 per candy to Rs. 250 per candy. Down came the crash, and in the disaster which followed in 1864 and 1865 Mr. Javerilal had his share. The Cutch agency, however, which remained to him during this crisis, stood him in good stead, and he was able to keep his head above water.

But while pursuing an active business-life, Mr. Javerilal had not given up his literary pursuits. In 1862 he published, in conjunction with two other friends, a compendium of an English and Gujerati Dictionary for the use of schools and private students at the suggestion of Mr. Howard, who liberally patronised it as a work of merit. This was followed by his translation of Kalidas' Drama of Sakuntala from the original Sanskrit, and by Menu's Smriti in Gujerati, being a translation of the Manava Dharm Shastra. This work has entered upon a second edition, which embraces also the original Sanskrit text of Manu. Mr. Javerilal next applied himself to the study of questions connected with the rural agricultural economy of Gujerat. In December 1870, he published "Notes on Kaira, a district in fertile Gujarat." In this he discussed the policy of Government with respect to the taxation of wells in Gujerat, which had long been sunk before the original settlement came into operation. They were sunk under the assurance given by Government that the wells so sunk would not be subjected to taxation. Mr. Javerilal, in reviewing the late Mr. W. G. Pedder's Reports on the settlements of the talukas in the Kaira district, questioned the expediency of special taxation of such wells at a time when Government had, by express provisions of Act I. of 1865, exempted the taxation of all wells sunk during the currency of the original settlement. He laid his finger upon section 107 (b) of Act V. of 1879 (Bombay Revenue Code) as of doubtful expediency and held that it might be made applicable to wells constructed at the expense of the owner or occupant of the soil in which they were dug. After a good deal of discussion, Government was satisfied that no such advantage of increase of land revenue was comparable to the disadvantage of retaining on the statute book a provision which was of such doubtful significance as to be capable of discouraging the investment of capital in agriculture. The repeal of part of section 106 and of the whole of section 107 of the Land Revenue Code was carried out by the Government of Lord Reay by the passing of the Land Revenue Code Amendment Act, which secured to the ryots the benefit of all improvements in land by means of his own labour and capital.

In 1873, Mr. Javerilal wrote a paper on "Indian Bureaucracy or Secrecy in Officialism in India"; a paper on "The Hot Springs of Lasundra," in Kaira, read before the Geographical Society; a paper on Caste, read before the B. B. R. A. Society; a "Note on Local Self-Government in the Bombay Presidency"; a "Note on Agricultural Banks in India"; a paper on "the Land Improvement Loans Act"; and a paper on "the Taxation of Agricultural Improvements." In May 1888 he read a paper before the local Asiatic Society entitled "Memoir of Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji." In 1889, he published a sketch of the life of Mr. Gowrishankar Udayashankar, C. S. I. In the "Book of Bombay," appears a historical paper of Mr. Javerilal called "Travadi Arjunji Nathji," the first shroff of the East India Company. He wrote it with a view to correct the impression that an English house had the credit of being the earliest bankers of the East India Company. From original records he showed that the credit of lending money to the company first belonged to a banking house of Gujerat, for Travadi was a Nagar Brahmin of Surat; and when the fortunes of the Company were at their lowest ebb, it was this native banker who counted out in hard cash the sum of thirty-two lakhs of rupees merely on the faith of an English officer's word—assistance that helped Lord Lake, it is said, to win the battle of Bhurtpore. Mr. Javerilal's paper on "Mount Abu and the Jain temples of Dailwara" is equally entertaining and valuable.

Mr. Javerilal took a prominent part in the affairs of the Bombay Municipality. He became a member of the Corporation in 1876, and a member of the Town Council in 1884. It may be useful to refer to one or two of the incidents in Mr. Javerilal's civic life, indicating the reforms which were introduced into municipal administration upon his motion. On one occasion, the municipality was defrauded by a clerk in the Executive Engineer's office. Mr. Javerilal in a motion he broughtforward, showed that the theft could not have taken place if a complete system of checks and counter-checks had been in vogue. The motion did not meet with support from the Corporation, but the moral effect was complete. Mr. (now Sir) E. C. K. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, introduced a system of revenue audit, and of checks and counter-checks which could not fail to make the detection of frauds an easy matter. A wholesome rule was introduced, which requires that all payments for fees and other charges, due to the Engineer's Department of the Municipality, should be made not to that department, but to the Municipal cash-keeper, thus separating the function of preferring claims and making out bills from that of receiving cash payments for them. In another case, it was proposed to create a new permanent department, a loan branch in the Municipality, at a cost of somewhere near Rs. 10,000 a year, to say nothing of charges for promotions and pensions, which are the concomitant results of the creation of a new department. But it was pointed out that this could be avoided by entrusting the work of the loan branch to such a public institution as the Bank of Bombay, on terms which would be decidedly cheaper on the whole. Mr. Ollivant saw this at once and withdrew his proposal. Mr. Javerilal was strongly of opinion that, though the revenue of the Municipality had been growing, the expenditure had been growing in a still larger proportion, in fact by leaps and bounds, and that if the Corporation did not keep a vigilant and rigid control over the expenditure, the day of reckoning could not be far distant.

Mr. Javerilal was nominated by Government a Justice of the Peace many years ago. He was appointed a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1873, and subsequently served as a member of the Board of Accounts of the University. He was for several years a member of the committee of management of the Gocul das Tejpal Charities; one of the trustees of the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art; a member of the managing committee of the Native General Library and a trustee of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society; a member of the old Bombay Association, and a very active member of the Bombay Presidency Association since its first organisation. He was also a member of the Board for Civil and Military Examinations up to his death. Along with Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, M.P., he was a trustee of the East India Association funds. His nomination as a member of the Joint Schools Committee was hailed with delight by the general body of petty teachers. The absence of a Gujerati-Hindu on the Committee was sorely felt since the resignation of Rao Saheb Varajraj. The matter was brought to the notice of the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Member of Council, and of Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, who took up the suggestion, and on the first opportunity nominated Mr. Javerilal on the Committee. For a number of years he was an examiner at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. The late Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik was an honorary secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society along with a European gentleman; but to Mr. Javerilal belongs the credit of having been for some years the sole honorary secretary of the Society, to which office, we believe, he was elected on the recommendation of his friend, Sir Raymond West. Mr. Javerilal was always given credit for being a moderate politician; and his address as President of the Provincial Conference, some years ago, confirmed his reputation in that regard. He was nominated by Lord Reay Sheriff of Bombay for 1889. The whole of the Native Press approved of the selection, and he received addresses of congratulation at his appointment from all the districts of Gujerat. He was the first representative of the Gujerati-Hindu community upon whom this honour was conferred. It was while he held the office that the head priest of the Vaishnav community, Maharaj Goverdhanlalji Girdharilalji of Nathdwar, in Rajputana, had a writ of attachment issued against him at the instance of his own father, in consequence of a civil claim the father had against his son. The Maharaja was taken to the Oomerkhadi Jail, and it was not until a late hour at night that he was released from custody, and the Sheriff had taken due precautions for the production of the person of the Maharaja before a judge of the High Court on the following Monday. The event caused the greatest stir among the Vaishnav community of Bombay. Mr. Javerilal once started a mill at Nadiad, but severed his connection with it on the management passing into other hands. At the time of the Age of Consent Bill, he presided at the Jahver Baug meeting held in favour of the Bill although he was in private life a staunch orthodox Hindu.

Mr. Javerilal's connection with the Municipal Corporation commenced from the time of its organisation and ended with his life. His last public appearance was at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 26th ult. for the purpose of adopting an address of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress at the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of her reign. Mr. Javerilal was the first and only Gujerati Hindu to be elected President of the Corporation, in 1892. Lord Reay, before the expiry of his term of office in 1890, appointed Mr. Javerilal a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Since the enlargement of the Council, Mr. Javerilal, although an Under-graduate, was twice elected by the Senate of the Bombay University to be their representative on the Council for terms of two years each, the date of the last term continuing to his death. As a member of Council, he mastered the provisions of the Bills coming before it, and in the Budget discussions was a keen critic of the financial proposal of Government. His speeches on the Bombay Municipal Servants' Bill, the District Vaccination Bill, and the Boiler's Inspection Bill were admired for their facts and arguments, and testified to his sincere regard for popular interests.

GOA NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MAY 4.

THE Bishop of Cochin, who had come to Goa to consult the Patriarch and the Government Council on certain important matters connected with his diocese, died at the Patriarchal Palace, yesterday. The sad death of the prelate has cast a gloom over the city. There is a good deal of laxity still prevailing among the officials at Collem. Ten passengers from to Marmugoa Harbour, who travelled 3rd class as far as Castle Rock and there bought 2nd class tickets for Marmugoa, were given free pratique, notwithstanding that all their luggage bore labels from Poona. It is said that some medical men at Londa and Castle Rock continue issuing certificates to passengers, and although all such documents are null and void according to the Government regulations, they are nevertheless accepted by the medical officer in charge of the Lazaretto at Collem, and the passengers allowed to pass free of quarantine. There have been some cases of remittent fever here. The G. I. P. and S.-M. Railways have mutually reduced their rates considerably, and the boycotting of traffic by the W. I. P. Railway continues. It is said that traffic to Bangalore which was hitherto booked by the S.-M. Railway via Poona, has been diverted to the Madras Railway. This new competition has caused considerable sensation among the officials of the S.-M. Railway. The W. I. P. Railway and the B. S. N. Co. are in a position to reduce their rates without any inconvenience or loss, but they will not do so until the arrangement entered into between the S.-M. and G. I. P. Railways has been cancelled. The Fiscal Director of the W. I. P. Railway has submitted to Government some proposals regarding the reduction in the expenses of the Railway. He recommends that the post of the Wharf Superintendent and medical officers should be abolished, and that the former's duty should be transferred to the Traffic Inspector without any extra allowance, and the latter to the Government Health Officer, which would mean a saving of about Rs. 700 per month. Besides this he has made some other recommendations, and as they are all considered to be very reasonable, it is believed that they will be carried out. There was a case of cholera in the Police quarters at Marmagoa, and another of fever, suspected to be a plague case. The patient was removed to the lazaretto, where he died. The Ranes are still defying the Government troops. They have taken up a position at Querim. Government have concentrated all available force at Sanquelim, abandoning even Pangim. While the Ranes are supposed to be 800 strong Government troops think of attacking them, and flying columns are being despatched in all directions, but it is the general opinion here that the Ranes will have the better of it. The other day the Ranes fired at the Military quarters at Querim, killing one Sergeant, two Corporals, and three soldiers. The Principal Medical Officer left for Portugal on the 25th ultimo, giving over charge of the Department to Dr. Costa Alvares. Mr. Pemberton, Agent of the W. I. P. Railway, is expected here about the 23rd instant. The Desai of Saria has stationed his men in different directions to collect paddy from the fields of Sauvordemcares, so rumour has it.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

DURING the week ending 1st instant slight rain fell in all the affected districts except Poona, Nasik, and Khandesh. The prices of the staple food-grains have generally fallen except in Belgaum, Nasik, and Khandesh, where they are stationary.

The average daily number of relief workers has fallen from 309,601 in the preceding week to 293,570 during the week under report, and the number of dependants from 97,431 to 79,632. The earthwork of the extension of the Bard Road-Pandharpur Railway from Pandharpur to Sangola has been started as a relief work. An allotment of Rs. 4,445 has been made for the improvement of water-supply in the Belgaum District, and one of Rs. 7,225 for repairing bandharas in the Yeola Taluka of the Nasik District on the understanding that the work is carried out as far as possible in accordance with the provisions of the Famine Code. Estimates amounting to Rs. 1,93,751 for several metal collecting works in the districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri have been sanctioned for execution when the Commissioner considers that the works are required for the employment of famine labour. Test works are now in progress in the Mundargi Peta of the Dharwar District, and the Collector has been authorized to start regular relief works when the necessity for them arises. The appointment of a special Civil Officer for a large work in Ahmednagar and of six additional temporary Assistant Surgeons for duty on relief works has been authorized.

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in villages and poor-houses during the week under ~~report~~ was 30,616 as compared with 29,305 in the preceding week. Allotments of Rs. 10,608 and Rs. 7,320 for gratuitous relief, including doles to village servants, have been sanctioned for the districts of Belgaum and Dharwar, respectively, and the grant of additional remuneration under Section 52 (f) of the Famine Code to the Patils and Kulkarnis of two Inam villages in the Ahmednagar District has been authorized.

Takavi assignments of Rs. 19,050 and Rs. 10,000 for land improvement, and of Rs. 21,000 for purchase of seed and cattle, have been sanctioned for the districts of Ratnagiri, Satara and Nasik, respectively, and one of Rs. 4,000 for the Kaira District on the condition that the amount is utilized for land improvement which will furnish employment to people in distress. A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been allotted to the *Ahmednagar District for takavi advances under Section 143 (2) of the Famine Code to the small occupants in the hilly tracts of the Akola Taluka,* and a special Mamlatdar has been appointed for the disposal of applications for such advances.

The statements show the movements of food-grains and pulses in the affected districts during the week ending 1st instant, and the progress of operations for the supply of grass to those districts during the week ending 17th ultimo. It has been directed that further collections of grass shall be stopped, that the grass already collected for the Famine Districts shall be stored in the largest quantities at central places such as Poona, Sholapur, and Ahmednagar, where it can eventually be disposed of, if not needed for agricultural cattle, and from which it can be moved to smaller stations if a demand arises for it at them and that auctions shall be held every week at the central places. The services of an extra Assistant Conservator of Forests have been placed at the disposal of the Honourable Mr. Shuttleworth to assist him in supervising the sale depots.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual general court of the proprietors of this company was held the other day at the offices, 92, Cheapside, Sir William J. W. Baynes, Bart., chairman, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read by the secretary, Mr. Samuel J. Pipkin.

The Chairman said: It is with more than ordinary satisfaction that we meet you here to-day, seeing that the accounts we are presenting represent the most profitable year this company has ever experienced. (Applause.) The amount of surplus revenue over expenditure of the entire company for the year 1896 is £88,542. Of this sum £17,137 belongs to the life, and remains in the life fund. This is the growth of that fund during the year. Practically the whole of it is the surplus of premiums and interest over and above expenditure for claims, bonuses, and working expenses. The premiums show an increase over those of 1895, although the actual amount of new insurances is less than that of 1895. But the ordinary class of business, that not dependent upon loan transactions, has increased, and as is stated in the report, the general connections of the company, especially in the country, have produced a larger amount of new business than has been the case for years back. (Hear, hear.) This is satisfactory, and shows that our branch managers and inspectors have been alive to the interests of the company, and also that where the liberal terms offered by the company and its position of strength are brought before the public, they are recognised and appreciated. The claims have been somewhat heavier than we should have liked, but they are nevertheless within what might have been expected. As has often been stated before, an old company such as this must have each year many old lives drop in, and the amounts payable are necessarily large because of the heavy bonuses which have for so many years been declared by the company. The great thing to be desired is a steady influx of good new lives, and this, we believe, we shall have. It is not so much an exceedingly large new business which is required, as a steady new business of moderate amount, sufficient to show each year a growth of premium income, and a growth in the life fund. The surrenders for the year look heavy, and the amount is larger than for some years past, but two-thirds of it is accounted for by three large cases, which occurred early in 1896. The policies were surrendered in consequence of bankruptcy, and special financial transactions which rendered them no longer necessary. The ordinary class of business showed quite a moderate amount of policies surrendered. The working expenses, taking the commission and expenses together, show a slight decrease upon the previous year, the ratio to premium income having fallen from 15·3 to 14·9 per cent. (Hear, hear.) The increase in interest arose from the growth of funds; but I shall have more to say on this subject presently, when we come to the extraordinary general meeting. As to the fire account, there is some £14,000 less in premiums. This must not be thought the result of decay of the company's connections. On the contrary, the home business has increased some £2,000, and in other fields, except Russia, there has been an increase of £10,000 in premiums. The loss of premium income in Russia has been due to special causes, by which many other English companies have been similarly affected. The losses by fire show a large decrease, the ratio to premiums being only 49·7 per cent.—(hear, hear)—and but once before during the last 40 years has it been below that figure. No doubt something is due to good fortune, but much of it is due to the careful attention and supervision of our officers, to whom we would accord the fullest credit and recognition. (Applause.) The commission and expenses, taken together, show a slight decrease, although an increase in ratio. We do all in our power to prevent this, but it is inevitable. Rents, taxes, travelling expenses, and the charges imposed by foreign countries, and some of our own colonies as well, upon outside insurance companies are on the increase, and tell heavily. If, however, the result aimed at, the extending of the business and the lowering of the loss ratio be obtained, the outcome must be considered satisfactory. And the result of last year's working shows it, for the result of £71,000 as a clear net profit for the year is at least £12,000 better than has ever been reached before. (Applause). After deducting the usual 5s. per share interim dividend paid you in September last, we have £65,405 to deal with now. Of this we add £40,000 to the fire insurance fund. The ordinary dividend of 17s. per share at this time will absorb £20,400, and a special extra dividend of 2s. per share, £2,400 more. We recognise the services of our London staff in a way we feel sure you will approve by a special gratuity of £1,414 (applause)—the final balance of £1,191 4s. 2d. being carried to the credit of the general reserve fund, and bringing up our total fire and reserve funds to the satisfactory amount of £420,349. The substantial growth of your reserve funds in the last few years has been one of the most satisfactory features in the history of your company. They are necessary as your business increases, and they assist that increase. They enable you to retain larger lines. They attract business, especially in your foreign relations, from the sense of security which they beget. They bring a return in the shape of interest. They are a provision against a possible rainy day, and they increase the value of your shares. (Applause.)

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which was seconded by Mr. C. A. Prescott, the deputy-chairman, and carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Messrs. F. A. Johnston, C. C. Magniac, E. F. Noel, and R. B. Wade, were then unanimously re-elected, and Mr. J. Coles moved the reappointment of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co. as auditors, remarking that the profit made and the amount carried to reserve in recent years were facts scarcely to be matched in the insurance world to-day. (Applause.) In the fire department, considering the foreign business done he did not think there were more than two or three companies that could show such a low ratio of losses.

Mr. H. J. Gardiner seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

An extraordinary general meeting then took place for the purpose of considering a resolution extending the investment powers of the company.

The Chairman said the notice just read explained the objects of the meeting, viz., to alter and amend Article No. 98 of the laws and regulations of the company. That article dealt with our powers of investment, a matter which every investor finds is becoming more difficult day by day—that is to say, to obtain a fair, and at the same time a safe return for one's money. (Hear, hear.) The fact is the amount of the enormous national savings and the production of gold increases year by year more rapidly than sound new fields and securities can be found for their absorption—hence the prices of sound existing securities are forced up, the interest remaining the same—necessitating the employment of more money to obtain the same return. As regards ourselves this does not so much affect the fire business while we go on increasing our reserves, as it will do the life, where the bonuses to policy-holders depend in a great measure on the profitable returns obtainable on the investment of the life funds. Up to the present it has not affected that business much, but as an instance of what will happen, we have lately had a considerable sum lent on mortgage at 5 per cent. paid off, which, on reinvestment, will bring in something under 3½ per cent. This example will explain the ground of our present requirement. By the alterations we suggest we do not now ask you to include other securities than those already scheduled. This we may have to do at some future time, but to-day we only ask you to enlarge our field of operations, so as to give us greater choice and scope of action. Not, however, that at the moment we have any outside particular investment in view. If you will now turn to the clause in question, No. 98, copies of which are before you, you will see our proposed additions marked in red ink. The first of them, "or any foreign country including the United States of America, and every state, district, territory, or protectorate thereof," follows the authority to invest in "public stocks" or "funds or Government securities." The second, in the same words, follows that of "exchequer bills," "debenture bonds," "municipal stock, &c. And the third, and last, comes after the authority to invest in "mortgages"—extending the power in that case to "India, or in any British colony, dominion, or dependency, or in any foreign country"—and after "freehold, copyhold, or leasehold, for any term of years" the words "or other tenure." And I now move the insertion of those several words, and that the clause No. 98 be altered and enlarged accordingly.

Mr. Prescott seconded.

Mr. Coles said the present extension of powers was very limited, but if the board should in future come for still wider powers, as might probably be necessary, he would suggest to them that a short but comprehensive clause should be inserted and that a certain minimum number of directors should be present and concur in each investment.

The Chairman said that was a very pertinent suggestion, but they were advised by counsel that it would require an alteration of the constitution of the company before they could adopt such a clause which had been the view of the directors. The present resolution on being carried would require confirmation at a special meeting for the purpose.

The resolution was then carried nem. con., and cordial votes of thanks were passed to the manager and staff and to the chairman and board of directors.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

EGYPT: THE SOUDAN ADVANCE.

SOME OF THE LATEST ARRANGEMENTS.

SLOWLY but effectively the arrangements are being completed for the advance into the Soudan. It is understood that the advance to Abu Hamed will be made from Dongola as soon as there is sufficient water to allow the steamers now on the Merawi reach to be passed through the fourth cataract.

This operation, which cannot be commenced before July, is not expected to take more than a few weeks, the distance being only about 100 miles. The present intention is to take Abu Hamed, where there is a Dervish garrison of varying but, according to latest intelligence, of no great strength. Although there may be skirmishes with this Dervish garrison, it is not expected that there will be much opposition, as, according to the last news from Omdurman, the tendency of the Khalifa is to concentrate his forces in that neighbourhood, many outposts and distant garrisons being abandoned. As soon as Abu Hamed is taken the direct railway line across the desert from Wady Halfa to Abu Hamed will be pushed on with all speed, and is expected to be finished this year. This railway has been completed for a distance of about thirty miles from Wady Halfa, and is still in progress, but until Abu Hamed is occupied it is not considered prudent to push forward the work too rapidly, or to get within striking distance of the Dervish garrison. On the completion of the remaining 170 miles of line the new gunboats now being built by the Admiralty will be taken in sections by railway and put together at Abu Hamed, which will become the advanced post. It is extremely improbable that any British troops will be employed in the advance from Dongola, which is, in a way, a subsidiary movement. Its strategic importance, however, is great.

The Berlin *Vossische* (April 21) says:—"The British are creating a Soudan Empire, which they will administer on their own account, whatever may happen in Egypt. Objection to this procedure cannot be raised, especially as, in accordance with the verdict of the International Tribunal, the expenses of the campaign cannot be borne by Egypt, and must, therefore, be defrayed by England. The expenses of the war may one day be richly repaid. England is at the same time really serving the cause of civilisation, and will earn the thanks of the whole civilised world if all the Mahdi's Dervishes are hanged to a man."

The Legislative Council has unanimously voted in favour of the establishment of one land registry [illegible], under the direction of the Minister of Justice, in place of the two existing systems under the Mixed Courts and the Mekkemeh. The practical difficulty in the way of carrying out this reform is that the Mixed Courts refuse recognition of all registration made in the native Courts.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 20.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Capt W M Marter is seconded for service on the Staff.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Sec Lieut J Ferguson resigns his Commission.

5th Lancers.—Capt M B Doyne retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Grenadier Guards.—Sec Lieut F L Fryer to be Lieutenant vice C V C Hobart, seconded.

Regimental District.—Brevet Col H B MacCall, C B, from Lieutenant Colonel half pay, to be Colonel to command the 41st Regimental District (the Welsh Regt), vice Col A E W Goldsmid, appointed to the Staff.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt).—Capt E Malcolmson retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; Super Lieut W D Bird to be Lieutenant, vice H St C Wilkins, promoted; Lieut W D Bird to be Capt vice E Malcolmson; Super-Lieut G H Neale to be Lieutenant, vice W D Bird.

Buffs (East Kent Regt).—Capt N H Vertue is seconded for service on the Staff.

Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt).—Lieut H R S Maitland to be Captain, vice C W Gale, appointed Adjutant 3rd York and Lancashire Regt. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—R E Noyes, vice C L Nicolson promoted; C J H H Noble, vice G Christian, appointed Adjutant; and W H Lane, vice H R S Maitland.

Cheshire Regt.—Capt W V Moul to be Adjutant; vice Capt H F Kellie, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

South Wales Borderers.—Super Lieut F M Gillespie to be Lieutenant, vice C L Taylor, appointed Adjutant.

Gloucester Regt.—Lieut J O'D Ingram is seconded whilst a student in the Artillery College.

Hampshire Regt.—Capt E S Crofts to be Major, vice A R Hennell, retired.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—Sec Lieut H H Sutherland to be Lieutenant, vice A C M'Lean, promoted into the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—F G Jones, vice F H Welden, promoted; and L St H Morley, vice C Bliss, seconded

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).—Capt C H T Whitaker, to be Major, vice J G Sparke, retired.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Capt R C Gore is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers; Super Capt J G Wolrige-Gordon to be Captain, vice R C Gore.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians).—Capt C W D Pollard is seconded whilst a student in the Artillery College.

Staff.—Sec Lieut C L S Ward-Jackson, Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry, to be an extra A D C to the Right Hon Sir J W Ridgeway, K C B, K C S I, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon.

Army Medical Staff.—Surg Lieut Col C W M Keys, M D, to be Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel, vice T O'Reilly, retired.

Army Ordnance Dept.—Capt P A Bainbridge, R A, to be an Assistant Inspector.

Army Veterinary Dept.—The following Veterinary-Captains to be Veterinary Majors:—D C Pallin and J A Nunn, FRCVS, CIE, DSO.

Memorandum—Major Gen W C Justice, CMG, commanding the troops Ceylon, is placed on retired pay.

THE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Vice-Admiral—C E Donville, to be Admiral Superintendent R N Reserves, May 1.

Lieutenants—L D Penfold, to Rambler, May 1; O M Makins, to President, additional, for compass course at R N College, May 1.

Naval Cadet—L G R Lloyd, to Ramillies, April 19.

Staff Captain—A J Nevide, to Thunderer, additional as Queen's Harbour Master at Pembroke Dock.

Chief Engineers—S A Screech, to Vivid, additional, for Pyramus; C F H H Tilbrook to Victory, additional, for service with gun and torpedo boats, vice Screech, April 21.

Engineer—F H Hutchings, to Victory, additional, for Dasher, April 17.

Assistant Engineer—E C Smith, to Wildfire, additional, for Sans Pareil, April 21.

Chaplain—The Rev H Macdonald, to Vernon, April 22.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—The Rev C H Salisbury, M A, to Undaunted, April 21.

Assistant Paymasters—W Capion, to Alecto, in charge, vice Britten, W J K Mills, to Jackall, in charge, vice Campion; and, F C Leonard to Victory, additional, for Duke of Wellington, May 3.

Chief Gunner—J Swanson, to Boscawen.

Gunners—W S Weeks, to Vivid, for Furious; M Horrigan, to Wildfire, for Janus; S Quint, to Wildfire, for Colossus; J H H Hicks (a), to Wildfire for Ganges; D Barnett (a), to Pembroke, for Superb; and F Blackwell (a), to Pembroke for Proserpine, (last three to date April 15).

Boatswains.—M Bate to Northampton (April 18); W H Bennett, to Vivid, for Aurora; F Bishop, to Pembroke, for Slaney; H Giles, to Devastation; A Parnall to Immortalite.

Carpenter.—W N Anthony, to Pembroke, for Ajax; A A Martin, to Victory, for Europa; and T Withers, to Victory, for Invincible; H S Soper (a), to Vivid (all April 17); H J Soper (a), to Vivid, for Æolus (undated).

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officer of Coastguard.—A Hardinge to Mercy.

Admiralty April 13, 1897.—The undermentioned Engineers have been promoted to rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet:—F M D Spry (Feb 6); E G Guyatt, (Feb 18); Engr R Collingwood has been promoted to rank of Acting Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet (Feb 8).

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 1st May 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	768	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	39,302	44,284	...	4,982	...	1,21,223
Goods	87,279	57,741	29,538	...	2,26,431	...
Other earnings	2,835	4,73[illegible]	...	1,865	...	29,688
Total for week	1,29,446	1,06,755	22,691	...	...	...
Aggregate	20,13,954	19,41,434	...	...	72,520	...

TO SPEEDILY CURE

Sore Throats

Indigestion, Hoarseness, Diarrhœa, Wounds & Burns,

USE

Condy's Fluid

Sold everywhere. Refuse Imitations.

CONDY & MITCHELL, of London, England, are the only makers.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

The best preparation for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair is

Ayer's • • Hair Vigor.

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings, and becomes at once the favorite with ladies and gentlemen alike.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinston Circle, Bombay.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD.

An Ideal Nourishment for Infants.

Because: It contains all the elements required to build up the frame, makes firm healthy flesh, bone and muscle. It is a perfect Food in itself, without any addition, as it contains milk that has been partially pre-digested, and it can be easily assimilated by the youngest infant.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

British Medical Journal.

A very Important Consideration for INDIA.

No milk required. As Soluble Food contains a large proportion of milk that has been partially peptonized, and sterilized, it needs only the addition of water, and one or two minutes boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the milk supply is poor, and often contaminated, the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

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LONDON.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
Wellpark Brewery Glasgow
TRADE MARK
J & R Tennent
BREWED IN SCOTLAND
PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. **Rs. 22.0**
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints **Rs. 31.0**

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents

Calcutta & Bombay-	Turner, Morrison & Co.
Karachi	Robinson, Morrison & Co.
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Karachi: ROBINOSN MORISON & Co

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE.

"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE

Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

GOLD & Co.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all [illegible] Merchants.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

IZAL
NON-POISONOUS.
An antiseptic of greater power than Pure Carbolic Acid, but entirely free from the dangers and objections attending the use of Carbolic disinfectants.
SHAKE THE BOTTLE
Newton Chambers and Co. Ltd.
THORNCLIFFE, Near SHEFFIELD.

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION.

IZAL NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

INSTANTLY STOPS INFECTION.

One gallon makes 200 gallons powerful disinfecting fluid; for household use one tablespoonful to five pints water.

"By far the most powerful with which we are acquainted."—*Medical Times.*

Izal Fluid in casks, drums and bottles.
Izal Powder in tins.
Copy of report on Izal by Dr Klein, F.R.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, supplied on application.

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W C

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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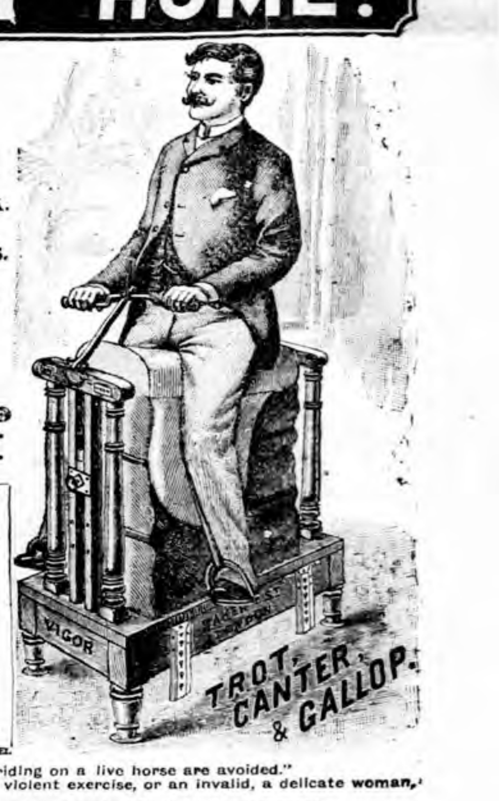
HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.



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H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

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ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."
The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

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CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S Harness Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste.
Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Metal Plate, Coach Glasses & Windows

WATERPROOF.

In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom. Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS.

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 18th, 1878.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

Berner's College, London.

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesal of all Wholesale Hes.

Shippers RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

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NOTICE.

Opposite Byculla Club.

Branch Mumbra, between Tanna and Kalyan.

Horses ! Horses !!

Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of GoodHope 1st time in Bombay. Walers, Arabs Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies, and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle and Single and Double Harness.

I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "Bombay Gazette of 19th February.'

OOMER JUMALL,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

HEMOGLOBINE.

(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMOGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness, and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

GUARD AGAINST CONTAGION BY USING CHLOROL-MARYE.

THIS preparation is a concentrated solution to be used in making any quantity of disinfectant. It is composed by a patented process, tested in the laboratories of the Paris School of Medicine, rendering CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE ("THE ONLY SUBSTANCE THAT DESTROYS ALL KINDS OF MICROBES WITH THEIR GERMS," PASTEUR) easy to handle, stable and more energetic, and allowing it to be used under *unique* conditions of *cheapness*, accurate measurement, economy of transport and storage.

CHLOROL-MARYE, or BLUE CHLOROL, *is therefore the most certain, practical and by far the cheapest antiseptic-disinfectant.*

Adopted by the Department of Public Hygiene, the Minister of the Colonies and the Health Boards of Havre, Rouen, Nice, &c., &c. The Bank of France and many other Public Institutions.

Sold by all Chemists in Bombay.

Price for House Disinfection, Rs. 2-8 per bottle ; for Toilet Use, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2 Perfumed.

The daily use of antiseptics is indispensable for destroying the injurious germs which occasion contagious and infectious diseases.

OF

ALL MERCHANTS.

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBY.

THE WORLD'S RENOWNED

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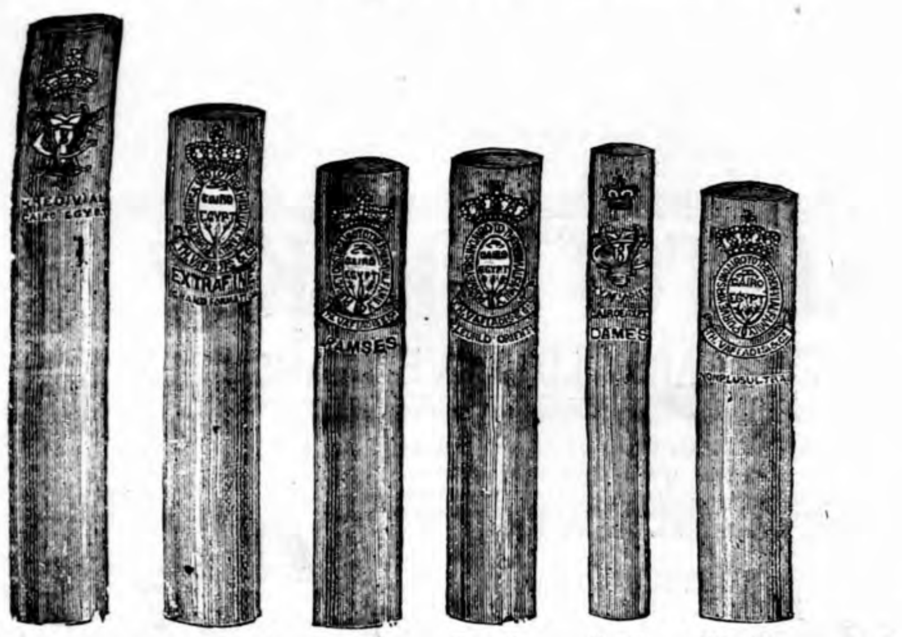

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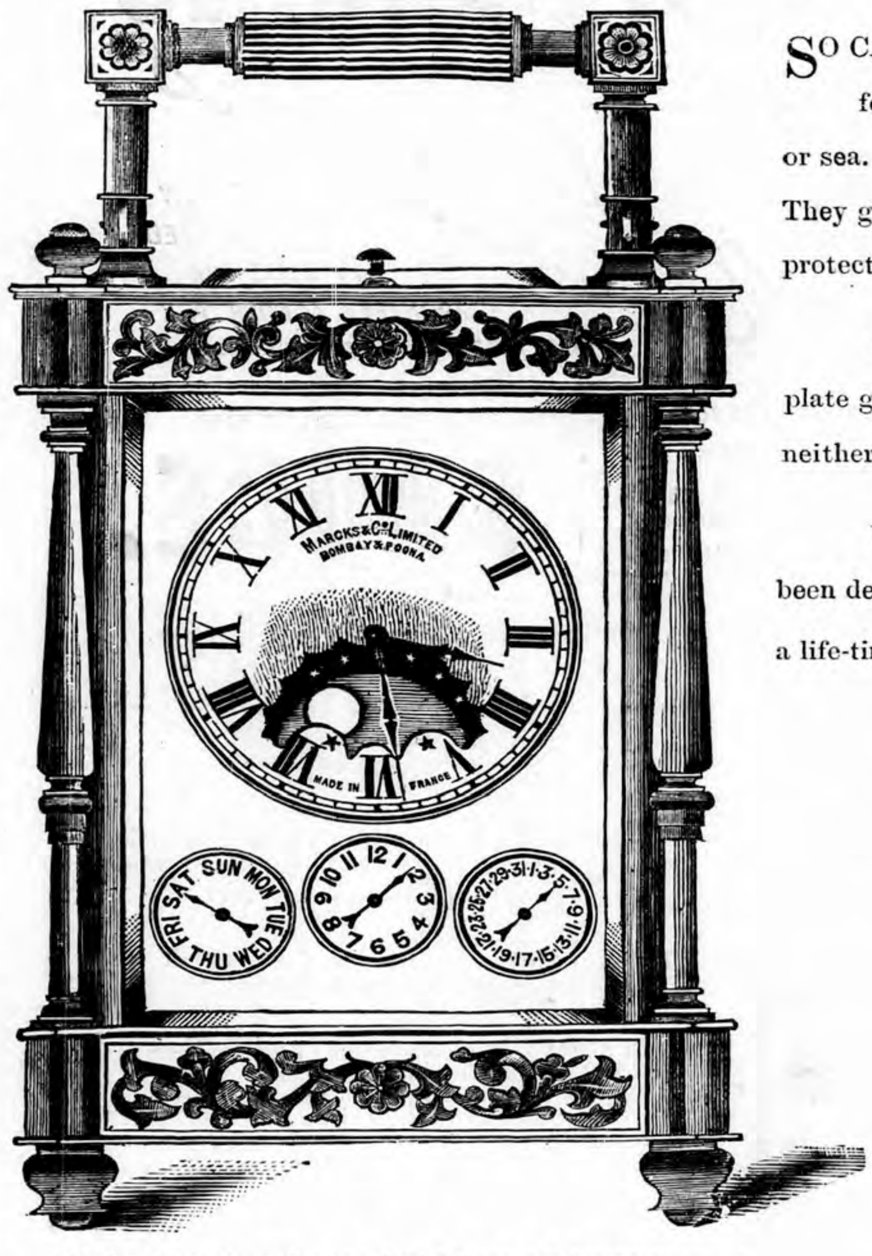
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MADE IN FRANCE
SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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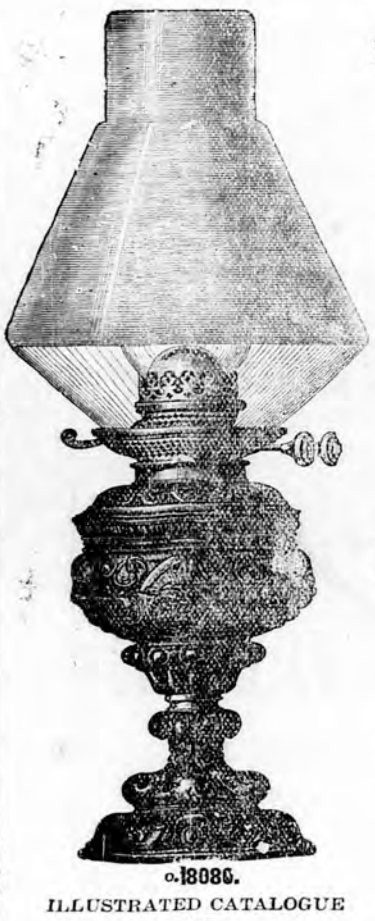
BOMBAY & POONA.

R. DITMAR'S



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